

XVIII YEAR.

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THEATERS—

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—
ONLY TWO MORE NIGHTS—TONIGHT
AND TOMORROW NIGHT
"BOB" AND "JIM" The
Only Genuine Pictures West of the Rocky Mountains.
D. A. Stuart. Now on sale. Regular Prices—\$1, 75c.
ONE NIGHT ONLY, Mme. Sofia Scal
THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 10, 11, 12
ITALIAN OPERA
Second Act "MARTHA," Fourth Act "IL TROVATO
In the cast, Mlle. Marie Toulouze, Mlle. Marie du
Signor A. Achille, Signor C. Giarro.
Prices—\$1.50, 75c, 50c. Seats now on sale. Tel. Main 70.

NEXT Attraction—The always welcome Play—Two Nights Only and
Matinee, FRIDAY and Saturday, Dec. 10 and 11—Johnson's Perfect
Production of the Entire Old Version of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Indorsed alike by Press and Pulpit.
Special Bargain Matinee Saturday. Prices 25 and 50 cents.
Seats on sale today at 9 a.m. Night prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Tel. Main 70.

ORPHEUM—
TONIGHT! TONIGHT! The Phenomenal Singer, CAROLINE HULL, Triple-
Voiced Vocalist, the Sensation of Europe and America. The American BICORAH,
the Most Perfect of all Animated Picture Machines. The Great EDDYCE and His
Marvelous Musical Figures. Last week of A. O. Duncan. Last week of Mlle. Leopoldine.
Last week of Cooke and Clinton. Last week of the Tobins. Countess Von Hatfield.
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Regular Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Tel. Main 1447.

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Tonight and Remainder of Week, Matinee Saturday, Henry Pettit's Big,
Romantic, Spectacular Production.
"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."
SEE THE Grand Hotel, Paris. The Big, Revolving La Rquette Prison Scene. The Deck
of the S.S. Australasian in mid ocean. The Beautiful Harbor, Sidney, Australia.
An Enormous Production. Over 50 People on the Stage.
PRICES—15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Order Seats by Tel. M. 1270.

MUSIC HALL— The Favorites and Theirs. Music Never Wears Out.
One Night Only—TONIGHT—Tuesday Eve., Dec. 7.
The Original Nashville Students.
The most distinguished corps of Colored Artists in the world, making up the most
complete and perfect Colored Concert Company ever before the public, in an Evening
of Real Harmony. Seats now on sale at Bartlett's Music House.
Popular Prices—Reserved seats 50c. Admission 25c and 35c.

MUSIC HALL— Next Door to the
One Night Only—Wednesday Evening, December 8, Initial appearance of
THE QUEEN VOCAL QUARTETTE.
In an evening of song. Sopranos, Mrs. Gertrude Auld Thomas, Miss Edith Preston,
altos, Mrs. Lotie Levette Rowan, Mrs. Isabel Wyatt, assisted by Miss Edith M. Haines
and Mrs. Justin Kay Telen. A carefully-selected programme of classical as
well as lighter airs will be presented. Seats on sale at BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE.
PRICES—Reserved seats 50c. Admission, 50c.

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM— Hope Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth.
DECEMBER 16, 1897, Initial tour of Pacific Coast and Eastern States, LITTLE
PALOMA SCHRAMM. This Wonderful Child Pianist will give one perform-
ance prior to her departure and will be assisted by Mr. J. Bond Francisco, Vis-
itist, Miss Mary L. O'Donoghue, Accompanist.
Under the Management of the FITZGERALD MUSIC CO.
Advance sale of seats begins Monday, Dec. 13, at 10 a.m., 113 South Spring Street.
Prices—\$1.00, 75c, 50c.

AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—
CALIFORNIA LIMITED—
VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.
THIS SPLENDID TRAIN is for first-class travel only, there being no extra charge
beyond the regular ticket fare.
Leaves Los Angeles at 8:00 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.
Leaves Pasadena at 8:25 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.
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Arrive Chicago at 9:43 a.m. Saturday and Monday.
Arrive Washington at 11:45 a.m. Saturday and Tuesday.
Arrive New York at 1:30 p.m. Saturday and Tuesday.
The Dining Cars are managed by Harvey and serve breakfast after leaving Los
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EXCURSIONS—MT. LOWE RAILWAY—
December 9, 10, 11 and 12, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
\$1.70. Los Angeles, Rubio Canyon, Echo Mountain and
Ye Alpine Tavern.
Over entire line Mount Lowe Railway and return, lowest rate ever made. Enjoy a
trip to the mountains, among the pines and the grandest mountain railway ride in ex-
istence. Pasadena Electric cars leave Fourth and Broadway 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 10:30
a.m., 1, 4 and 4:30 p.m. Terminal Railway leaves 9:30 a.m., 3:25 p.m.
Telephone Main 960. Office, 214 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

SUNSET LIMITED— TO ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO—Leaves Los
Angeles Tuesday and Friday, 10:30 a.m. Runs via
Southern Pacific Co. Ticket Office, 229 S. Spring St.

MISCELLANEOUS—
CARBONS AND PLATINOTYPES—
Sittings for pictures had this week will be finished in time to send
East for Christmas.

14 Medals. **Heckel** **14 Medals**
Studio 220 1/2 S. Spring St., opposite Hollenbeck.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER—
NOW OPEN.
Thoroughly Remodeled and Refurnished.
Electric Light and Steam Heat in Every Room. Strictly First-class.
F. O. JOHNSON, Prop.

FEATHER BOAS, CAPES AND PLUMES
FOR Christmas Presents.
The most appropriate California gifts to send East. An immense assortment at the
SOUTH PASADENA OSTRICH FARM at producer's prices. Nearly 100 gigantic
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Beautiful Xmas Present
DELMACOR
Oldest established and best
equipped photographic studio in
the State. Highest medals
awarded.
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LOS ANGELES.

66 GEMS OF PORTRAITURE— Sepias, Water Colors or Per-
celains. They "stand right out!" that is what they say of our work.
Photographs in Platinum or Carbon at popular prices. E. S. COMINGS
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SMITH & IRVING (formerly Wm. T. Smith & Co.), 123 North Main, have the
largest and most complete establishment in Southern California, and 25 years
experience. We pay United States Mint prices for gold and silver of any kind.
Assaying in all its branches and refining of GOLD and SILVER a specialty.

INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY, F. Edward Gray, Proprietor.
Tel. Red 1022. Choice Cut Flowers, Decorative and House Plants, Floral Designs,
ORANGES—DIRECT FROM REBUNDANS—THESE ARE THE FINEST
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Redondo Carnations— AND CHOICE ROSES—CUT FLOWERS AND
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THE CHICAGO HAIR PARLORS— Shampooing, Hair Dressing and Manicuring.
Hair Chains. MRS. PARTHENA MINNEHAN, 120 1/2 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

FREDERICK W. BLANCHARD— PIANOS AND ORGANS,
113-115 S. Spring St.

IN THEIR SEATS

Notably Full Attendance
of Congressmen.

Crowds of Interested People at
the Opening Session.

Floral Offerings Galore for the
Republican Senators.

INTEREST IN THE MESSAGE.

Reading of the Document
Closely Followed.

At the Conclusion Thereof a
Round of Applause.

Presentation of a Gavel to
Speaker Tom Reed.

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE DEAD.

Scenes and Incidents of the Day.
Those Who Were Present—The
Committees to Wait on the Pres-
ident—He Goes to Canton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] With the air of the cham-
bers heavy with the perfume of roses
and lilies of the valley, while nodding
branches and stately set pieces half-
obscured the faces of the statesmen,
Congress opened today. The majority
of the California delegation was pres-
ent. Both Senators Perkins and White
were in their seats, and the former
looked across the chamber through the
blossoms and leaves of a basket of
superb white and red roses. In the
House, Messrs. Barham and Loud of
the Republican members, and De Vries,
Barlow and Castle of the minority were
in their seats when Speaker Reed
thumped his desk and brought over 300
members to order for the second session
of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

It was the day of handshaking all
around, and from above the spectacle
was one of greeting long-lost friends,
which impression was heightened when
six new members were sworn in. Al-
though it was the first day of the ses-
sion, there was a steady procession to
the clerk's desk, and bills and petitions
came in in great quantities.

After the usual preliminaries of send-
ing a committee to announce the con-
vening of the House to the President,
there was a recess, and when the mes-
sage was received, bound copies having
been distributed on both sides, there
was little attention paid to the clerk's
droning through the stately sentences,
but the members sat at ease, following
him with eyes on the printed pages.

The message was received quietly, no
applause or demonstration greeting
pronouncement on any subject during
the reading. Senator Perkins was well
pleased with the message. Its position
on Cuba was in accord with the ideas
he has always expressed on that sub-
ject. He thoroughly approved the
Alaska recommendations. Senator
White, however, while in complete ac-
cord with the position of the President
on the Cuban situation, said it seemed
a case of giving the Cubans all the
arguments and Spain the decision. The
financial paragraph, he said, was what
had been expected, but hardly recom-
mended anything definitely, rather
commending Gage's ideas to Congress.
Although it was prolix and unprecise.

Congressman Barham was in com-
plete accord with the ideas expressed,
not only on Cuba, but as well on Ha-
waii, currency and Alaskan features.
The making of Hawaiian annexation
an administration policy will, he
thinks, insure early action.

Barlow and Castle do not approve of
the President's ideas at all.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
REGULAR SESSION.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The atten-
dance upon the first session of the
Senate today was notably large, despite
the well-understood fact that the
President's message and the pro-
ceedings thereto, would be transacted.
Prior to the convening of the Senate
the members passed a half-hour in
exchanging greetings. Senator Hanna
of Ohio, who has been ill for a week,
was given a cordial reception by his
Republican colleagues. Senator Wolcott
of Colorado, one of the members of the
International Monetary Commission,
was also given a warm greeting. Dr.
W. Godfrey Hunter of Kentucky, the
recently-appointed Minister to Guate-
mala, was an interested spectator in
the proceedings and sat beside his
friend, Dr. Deboe.

Charles Page Bryan, the new United
States Minister to China, was a notable
figure in the gallery, and in the diplo-
matic gallery were several members of

the Chinese Legation and other mem-
bers of the Diplomatic Corps.

When the Senate convened, after the
recess, Hon. H. D. Money, the new
Senator from Mississippi, entered the
chamber, but the oath of office was not
administered to him during the session.
The reception and the reading of the
President's message was the only fea-
ture of the day.

IN THE HOUSE.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The open-
ing day of the regular session in the
House passed without unusual incident
of any character. The formalities at-
tending the inauguration of the session
were dry and, except as a spectacle,
hardly repaid the crowds which
thronged the public and private gal-
leries. Yet, with few exceptions, the
visitors sat through the whole pro-
ceedings.

Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the
majority; Mr. Bailey, the recognized
leader of the minority, and Mr. Gros-
venor of Ohio enjoyed the distinc-
tion of being appointed to wait
upon the President, whose mes-
sage was, of course, the event of the
day. Its reading was long and tedious,
but it was followed with close atten-
tion by the members and the specta-
tors, and the reading of the message
was a demonstration until the reading
was concluded, when the Republicans joined
in a hearty expression of approval.

Immediately after the reading in the
House, the House adjourned out of re-
spect to the memory of Senator George
of Mississippi and Representative
Wright of Massachusetts, who had died
during the recess.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—At noon to-
day the first regular session of the
Fifty-fifth Congress was launched
upon the unknown seas of legislation.
Simultaneously, at both ends of the
Capitol, Speaker Reed in the House
and Vice-President Hobart in the Sen-
ate dropped their gavels, and called to
order the bodies over which they pre-
sided.

The sun shone brilliantly from a
cloudless sky, making a glorious, bright
December day. The air was fresh and
in the air to invigorate the lungs, and a
breeze just strong enough to keep
the Stars and Stripes snapping from
the flagpoles.

At the Capitol, the crowds swarmed
into the corridors at an early hour, and
the members of the House and Sen-
ate, accompanied by their families, as-
cended to the galleries from which
they were to view the show. As is
usual on such occasions, the reserved
seats were not only guardedly pre-
served, but the members of the House
mission being only by card, and the
public had great difficulty in wedging
themselves into the limited space set aside
for the spectators.

SENATE.—The Senate chamber at
the opening of the session today was
a veritable conservatory. The floral
display was unusually rich and beau-
tiful.

The Republican members were par-
ticularly well remembered with floral
offerings, both for size and beauty,
and that presented to Speaker of
Ohio, a magnificent tree of American
Beeches, and a basket of roses and
chrysanthemums. Mr. Thurston,
Nebraska, roses and ferns.

Among the Senators who received
flowers were Mr. Allison, Iowa, roses;
Mr. Cannon, Utah, a bunch of hand-
some roses; Mr. Smith, New Jersey,
a beautiful bouquet of chrysanthemums,
carnations and a basket of roses and
chrysanthemums; Mr. Thurston,
Nebraska, roses and ferns.

Precisely at 12 noon the gavel of
Vice-President Hobart fell, and the
Senate was called to order. The invoca-
tion was delivered by Rev. W. H.
Milburn, the blind chaplain. He made
a beautiful and touching reference to
the words of the prophet Isaiah: "The
news from the bedside of his mother,
to whom he is devoted, and prayed that
she might have a peaceful passage to
the celestial sphere."

Seventy-seven responded to their
names on the roll call.

The venerable Mr. Morrill of Ver-
mont was first recognized by the Pres-
ident. He offered a resolution,
which was passed, in the usual form,
that the secretary inform the House
that the Senate was in session, and
ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Allison of Iowa presented a re-
solution that a committee of two Sen-
ators be appointed to join a like com-
mittee from the House to inform the
President that Congress was in session
and prepared to receive any communi-
cation which he might desire to make
to it. The resolution was passed and
the Vice-President named Allison and
Gorman as the Senate committee.

By resolution Mr. Cullom of Illi-
nois the time of daily meetings of the
Senate was fixed at 12 noon. On mo-
tion of Hale of Maine a recess was then
taken until 1 o'clock.

Senators gave the closest attention
to the reading of the message, a ma-
jority of them following it from printed
copies. That part of it which dealt
with the Cuban question and the sen-
ate was filled with reference to that
question was listened to with particu-
lar interest.

The reading of the message was con-
cluded at 2:05 o'clock. The document
was ordered printed for the use of the
Senate.

PRO AND CON.

What is Being Said of
the Message.

President's Monetary Views Give
Food for Thought.

The Golden State's Two Senators
Speak Their Minds.

Brief Talks from Members of the
Lower and Upper Houses—The
Foreign Press—Cuba and Ha-
waiian Policies.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] President McKinley's first
message to Congress, which was read
today in the Senate and House, is
generally commended tonight in Con-
gressional circles. Naturally, the most
enthusiastic praise comes from those
Senators and Representatives in sym-
pathy with the administration, but
even the Democrats are loath to criticize
it. The opinion is that as a State
paper it is conservative, business-
like and vigorous in tone. Naturally,
the most interest was in what the
President has said on the currency
question, Cuba and Hawaii. There was
some surprise, not to say dissatisfac-
tion, manifested by Cuban sympathiz-
ers in Congress, who expected the
President to take a firm stand on the
Cuban-Spanish trouble. Friends of an-
nexation evidently are satisfied with
the recommendation the President
made concerning annexation, while the
bimetallist part of Congress finds
cause for commendation because of
the President's suggestion on this point.

Civil service came in for favorable
mention from the President, who
promises that he, at all times, will
endeavor to uphold and extend it.
Civil-service reformers in both houses
of Congress are loud in their praise of
the President for urging the exten-
sion of the merit system.

It was, of course, expected that the
President would not take the full
value of the Dingley Bill has not yet
been realized, but when he says he
believes that what already has been
accomplished by it is assurance of its
timeliness and wisdom, the friends of
the Dingley tariff have new evidence
that it is all right.

Senator Perkins said he was pleased
with all the features of the message,
and if he were to commend one por-
tion of it, he would commend it in its
entirety. Senator White says he is
glad that the President's views on the
Cuban question coincide with his own.
Other features of the message, natu-
rally, do not satisfy White, as he is a
Democrat.

SENATORS AIDRICH, ALLISON, QUAY,
Platt, Cullom, Chandler, Hoar, Dodge,
in fact, all the Republican leaders in
the Senate, have expressed themselves
as being satisfied with the message,
while the House leaders, Reed, Payne,

Canon, Dingley, Dalzell, Henderson,
seem well-pleased with the adminis-
tration's views.

VARIOUS VIEWS.
The Recommendations About Money
Attracted Attention.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Democratic
Senators were generally averse to ex-
pressing any opinion upon the message.
Senator Roach was an exception to the
rule in this class. He called especial
attention to the President's declaration
that the government is pledged to
maintain gold redemption. "This," he
said, "is a very important statement,
and it is a single obligation which is not
explicitly redeemable in coin, the
word 'gold' being mentioned in none
of them. Senator White of California,
member of the Finance Committee, was
disposed to take the message jocularly.
He said:

"The message is very elaborate,
though its conclusions are not very
veiled. I regret that I cannot agree
with the President's Hawaiian notions,
and that he has failed to inform us
what we ought to do concerning Sen-
ator Gage's great currency-reform
plan. I am glad to observe that he
adopts the views I have frequently
urged regarding Cuba and executive
jurisdiction upon the subject of belliger-
ency."

Views by Republican Senators were
expressed as follows:
Senator Allison. I do not take the de-
sponding view concerning our currency
which the President presents. While
there are some improvements which I
should like to see made, I think we
shall be able to get along, if we do not
get any currency legislation, and as
the situation presents itself now, it
looks as if it might be impracticable
to secure legislation on the lines of the
President's recommendations. The rec-
ommendations in regard to Cuba are
humane and considerate.

Senator Hale. The recommendation
in regard to Cuba is in itself a most
admirable, and one with which I am
much pleased. On the subject of the
finances the President does not press
for immediate action, and, as for my-
self, I do not believe that such would
be possible under the circumstances.

Senator Hoar. It struck me as a
wise, compact and carefully-considered
document.

Senator Foraker. As a whole, the
message is an able document, but I do
not agree with the President's views
on the subject of international law
as applied to Cuba.

Senator Chandler. I am especially
pleased with the President's evident
intention to maintain a policy in the
interest of international bimetallism.
Senator Hanna. It is a statesman-
like and American paper; impressive
and convincing, and one which will con-
firm the confidence the country has in
the President.

GOOD MONEY.

That Which is Spent
on the Harbor.

Four Hundred Thousand Asked
by Secretary Gage.

San Pedro Improvement Under
Continuous Contract.

Appropriations also Asked for San
Diego and San Luis Obispo and
for a Quarantine Station at the
City of Cref.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] Secretary Gage today sub-
mitted to Congress the estimates of
the appropriations necessary for con-
tinuing the improvements on rivers,
harbors, etc., for the next fiscal year.
Four hundred thousand dollars is asked
for San Pedro Harbor, which is a tributary
on the continuous contract system, the
same to be expended during the fiscal
year beginning July 1, 1898; \$184,000
for San Diego Harbor; \$150,000 for the harbor
at San Luis Obispo; \$14,500 for the
quarantine station at San Diego.

COST OF GOVERNMENT.
Secretary Gage Sends to Congress
Estimates of Appropriations.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary
Gage today transmitted to Congress the
estimates of appropriations required for
the service of the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1899, as furnished by the ex-
ecutive departments. The total amount
called for in the estimates is
\$162,947,885, which is about \$32,000,000
in excess of the appropriations for 1898,
including deficiencies and miscellaneous,
and about \$41,000,000 more than esti-
mates for 1897. The recapitulation by
the Secretary (cents omitted) is as fol-
lows:

Estimates for 1898—Legislative estab-
lishment, \$4,465,532; executive estab-
lishment, \$29,625,484; judicial estab-
lishment, \$8,820,420; foreign intercourse,
\$1,850,420; military establishments, \$24,
620,042; naval establishments, \$29,929,
538; Indian affairs, \$1,375,617; miscel-
laneous, \$141,257,770; public works, \$2,361,134;
postal services, \$6,018,112; miscellaneous,
\$35,187,402; permanent annual appropri-
ations, \$111,856,420; grand total, \$462,
647,885.

These amounts include estimates for
river and harbor work, \$15,728,150, and
fortifications, \$1,375,617. The details of
which have been published. The fol-
lowing are some of the principal items
not of a permanent character, together
with important increases or decreases
from present appropriations: The amount
asked for to pay expenses of
United States marshals and assessor
is \$348,300, a decrease from present ap-
propriation of over \$114,000. At Carson
City, Nev., a reduction is made from
\$12,300 to \$15,500, and at New Orleans
from \$81,550 to \$15,500, these two items
to be hereafter conducted as assay of-
fices. The salary list of employees at
San Francisco is reduced \$29,000. An
appropriation of \$12,000 is asked for an
assay office at Deadwood.

For legislative expenses of the Terri-
tory of Arizona, an increase from \$200
to \$25,000 is asked, and \$3000 for a
revision of the Territorial records. An
increase from \$250,000 to \$260,000 is
asked for the legislative expenses of Okla-
homa.

The salary and expense accounts of
deputy collectors of revenue are re-
duced about \$100,000, and the salaries
and expenses of agents and ex-
penditures of gaugers, storekeepers, etc.,
is increased about \$50,000. The Gen-
eral Land Office asks for \$4000 for ex-
penses of a surveyor-general of Alaska.

An increase of \$100,000 is asked for the
Bureau of Animal Industry. \$20,000 is
asked to enable the government to partici-
pate in the Norway fisheries ex-
position in 1898. The total increase asked
on behalf of the military is nearly \$1,
100,000. The total amount asked for
the support of the navy proper is \$20,
131,113 or about \$1,000,000 less than
of the present appropriations, and for the
increase of the navy the increase is
about \$4,500,000.

The Secretary of the Interior asks for
\$50,000 for the relief and civilization of
the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, to
be reimbursed by the United States. He
carries out the treaty with the Black-
foot agency in Montana; \$245,000 addi-
tional to carry out agreement with the
Fort Belknap Indians. The total
amount asked for on account of In-
dians is \$7,355,617, an increase over pre-
sent appropriations of over \$355,000. The
amount asked for on account of pen-
sions is \$141,257,750, a decrease from
the present appropriations of \$8000 in ex-
cess.

Under the head of public works, the
Treasury Department asks for \$100,000
for the erection of a courthouse, peni-
tentiary, etc., at Sitka, Alaska; also
the following amounts for continuation
or completion of public buildings:
Boise, Idaho, \$23,322; Cheyenne, Wyo.,
\$38,822; Chicago, \$1,000,000; Denver,
(mint), \$200,000; Ellis Island, N. Y.,
immigrant station, \$150,000; Portland, Or.,
\$50,000; San Francisco, \$500,000.

Appropriations are asked for repairs
and improvements at marine hospitals
as follows: Chicago, \$15,730; Cleveland,
\$2,350; Detroit, \$100,000; Evansville,
Ind., \$10,000; San Francisco, \$18,625. An
appropriation of \$50,000 is asked for the
construction of a fourth-order light sta-
tion at or near Hillsboro Inlet, Fla.;
\$65,000 for the rebuilding of the Sand
Island fog signal station in Alabama;
\$32,000 for a light and compass station
at Point Barques, Mich.; \$85,000 for a
tender for the ninth district, Lake
Michigan.

A light on Point Arguilla, Cal.,
\$25,000 is asked; on Point Buchon, Cal.,
\$23,000; a relief vessel for the twelfth
and thirteenth Pacific Coast districts,
\$80,000; also a light on Semiahmoo Bay,
Puget Sound, \$25,000.

The total sum asked for lighthouses,
beacons, etc., is \$2,208,210. The whole
matter of the river and harbor esti-
mates is \$48,728,150, as against \$19,516,
412, the present appropriation.

The total proposed deficiency is es-
timated at \$1,048,112. The Secretary
of the Interior asks for \$10,000 toward
in the protection of timber on public
lands, an \$75,000 for the care, etc., of
forest reservations.

Points of the News in Today's Times.

SUMMARY.	No. of Separate Dispatches.	No. of Words.
General Associated Press night report received since dark yesterday...	73	14,060
Commercial report (night) received since dark yesterday...	25	3,000
Exclusive Times dispatches (night) received since dark yesterday...	10	15,740
Associated Press day report, received before dark yesterday...	44	9,020
	152	41,820

SPORTING RECORD

SENT IN A CRUSHER.

BARRY OF CHICAGO KNOCKS OUT WALTER CROFT.

Battle Before the National Club of London for the World's Heavyweight Honors.

DECISIVE TWENTIETH ROUND.

THE BEATEN MAN SUSTAINS A SEVERE CONCUSSION.

Big Bicycle Race at Madison Square, Stanford's Football Captain, Races East and Elsewhere.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Dec. 6.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The latest battle between Jimmy Barry of Chicago and Walter Croft of New Castle, Eng., for the heavy-weight championship of the world, which was postponed from November 15 last, owing to the sudden death of John Fleming, manager of the National Sporting Club, came off tonight. The National Sporting Club was crowded. Barry sealed at 194 pounds and Croft at 194, the betting favoring the former. During the first ten rounds Barry did most of the scoring in a thoroughly scientific struggle. Then Croft made a determined effort to break the fight, and round had almost equalized matters. When the nineteenth round opened Barry immediately forced the work at a great pace, and finished much stronger than his opponent.

In the twentieth round Barry put in some excellent drives, and, with a crushing right-hand on Croft's jaw, knocked him out, with only forty seconds remaining to the stipulated limit. Barry had just sufficient in hand to have secured a verdict had the contest reached its full length, but the decisive manner in which he finished his rival stamped him as a dangerous hitter.

Croft remained unconscious so long that medical assistance was called. It was found that he had sustained a severe concussion, though this is not expected to prove fatal. He has been removed to an apartment in the club.

PEDAL FISHERS.

Lowering Time and Smashing Records at New York.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The majority of the riders in the big bicycle race at Madison Square Gardens are still pedaling away on their legs. Early this morning spectators found Miller, the "Chicago Flyer," in the lead. But he was soon caught and passed, and while this was going on records were being broken.

The first to lap Miller's rear wheel was Riviere, the French crack, who between 7 and 8 o'clock made a fine burst of speed and took the lead. Walter kept close after Riviere, and both these men broke the records established by Hale in last year's race.

Five wheelers quit during the night. Fred Foster of Brooklyn got a bad fall and retired. This gave way under the strain, and Albert, Buster and Cartwright also dropped out. Fallon dropped out about 10 o'clock, leaving three in the race.

G. Riviere, who had led the bunch for a few minutes, was unable to keep the pace set by Walter. He fell twice. Schiner kept close to Walter's rear wheel. At 10 o'clock, Walter was twenty-one miles ahead of the record, bringing it down to 24 minutes and 15 seconds. At that hour were ahead of the best previous record of 192 miles made by Hale.

At 11 o'clock the leaders were still keeping up their fast pace, nearly twenty-one miles an hour, but it was beginning to have its effect upon them. At noon, Schiner dropped out. At 1 o'clock the record had been clipped twenty-eight miles and six laps. Walter at this time was leading by a mile. The best previous record was 24 miles made by Reading last year. Eleven men are now ahead of the record.

HALE IS NOT IN IT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—At 1 o'clock this morning the crowd which thronged the Madison Square Garden all night had thinned out, and very few people were present to watch the seventeen remaining riders in the six days' championship race pedal their way around the course. Those riding at 1 o'clock were Walter, Stephens, Riviere, Schiner, Miller, Moore, Pierce, Rice, Harding, Golden, Elstern, Barnaby, King, McLeod, Smith and Beaton. The other riders who have not retired permanently from the race were asleep. At the end of the final twenty-four hours Walter covered 483 miles 4 laps, beating Hale's twenty-four-hour record made last year by 57 miles, 3 laps. The score of the first ten men at 1 a.m. was: Walter, 487 miles; Stephens, 472; Riviere, 468; Pierce, 465; Miller, 463; Moore, 461; Pierce, 458; Rice, 447; Reading, 442; Golden, 420.

INGLESIDE EVENTS.

Winners in Yesterday's Races at San Francisco.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Seven furlongs: Zarro (H. Brown) 10 to 1, won; Triumph, 104 (Piggott) 6 to 1, second; Los Cerrillos, 109 (Hennessy) 5 to 1, third; time 1:29.4. Pleasanton, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Jay Wheeler, Miss Malpique, Sandow III, Ruffalo, Nera N., and Don Daniel also ran.

Six furlongs: Montgomery, 109 (H. Martin) 9 to 5, won; O'Connell, 112 (Cahill) 4 to 1, second; Lucky Dog, 109 (Piggott) 2 1/2 to 1, third; time 1:34.4. William O'Brien, Miss Ross, Yankee Doodle also ran.

One and one-quarter miles: Fort Astoria, 104 (Thompson) 8 to 1, won; Persimmon, 105 (McIntyre) 3 to 1, second; Collins, 104 (H. Martin) 4 to 1, third; time 2:08.4. Fashion Flat, Billy McCloskey, Yelo, Chas. H. Brown, chad, Veragua, The Bachelor, Little Cripple and onation also ran.

One mile: Sasuma, 112 (Jones) 8 to 5, won; The Duke, 104 (H. Brown) 4 to 1, second; St. Cataline, 117 (Meany) 5 to 1, third; time 1:40. Bonnie Lone and Los Prietas also ran.

Five furlongs: two-year-olds: Dr. Sharp, 115 (Clawson) 2 to 1, won; Cuthbert, 108 (Thompson) 2 to 1, second; Florida, 108 (H. Brown) 3 to 1, third; time 1:01.3. Flushington, Imp. Missioner, Ygnacio, Napoque, Daily Racing Form, Highland Ball, Amasa and Moringa also ran.

Racing at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Track heavy. Results:

Six and one-half furlongs, selling: Cherry Leaf won, Dockstead second, Plug third; time 1:49.

Five furlongs: Lillian Russell won,

DUNSTER SECOND, MOTINE THIRD; TIME 1:14.

Five and twenty yards, selling: Bust Up won, Billy McKenzie second, Scrib third; time 2:06.3.

Six furlongs: Van Brunt won, Porter second, Florida third; time 1:29.2. Six furlongs, selling: Carlotta C. won, Glenmoyn second, Stanza third; time 1:29.

Famous Clubrooms Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The Olympic Theater, formerly the Club, where the Corbett-Sullivan fight and other notable contests occurred, some years ago, was destroyed by fire tonight, together with the other buildings. The total loss is estimated at \$70,000.

Two Rounds Did It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—"Kid" McPartland, the light-weight pugilist of this city, easily defeated Joe Burke before the Green Point Athletic Club tonight. Burke was knocked down and counted out in the second round.

Stanford's Football Captain. STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Dec. 6.—Olympic Athletic Club, the class of 1907, tonight elected captain of the Stanford football team. He is from the Dalles, Or., and is a popular student.

FORECLOSURE SUITS.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS CASE REPORTED TO CONGRESS.

Att.-Gen. McKenna Makes His Annual Report—Comments on the Government's Relations With the Central Pacific—Some Interesting Figures.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Att.-Gen. McKenna in his annual report to Congress, published a report of ex-Gov. Hoadley, special commissioner of the United States in the Pacific railroad case, in which is set forth a history of the foreclosure suits which resulted in the sale of the Union Pacific to the Reorganization Committee and the postponement of the sale of the Kansas Pacific until December 15. Nothing of importance not already made public is disclosed, as to the Central Pacific the Attorney-General says:

"The general features of the relations between the government and the Central Pacific Railroad Company (which includes what was the Western Railroad Company) are the same as those between the government and the Union Pacific, notwithstanding the fact that the Central Pacific was originally a California corporation.

"Its indebtedness to the government is as follows: Central Pacific, \$2,000,000; Western Pacific, \$2,655,120; Western Pacific, \$1,970,590; interest paid by the United States, Central Pacific, \$44,640,240; Western Pacific, \$3,294,552; the total indebtedness, Central Pacific, \$61,909,371; Western Pacific, \$5,275,115; grand total, payable by Central Pacific, \$67,184,473; sinking fund, Central Pacific, bonds, \$437,000; sinking fund, Central Pacific, cash, \$1,003,509; total sinking fund, \$438,009; cash on hand, \$145,738.08.

"What steps may be taken to meet this indebtedness in the mean time remains to be seen, and the action of the department will depend upon the circumstances. At this date, no action having thus far been taken in order to avoid any question arising out of the claim of the United States by reason of the credits to which it is entitled, it has not been in default."

THEY STEP OUT.

THE ENTIRE ITALIAN CABINET RESIGN THEIR POSITIONS.

A Rome Correspondent Claims It is a Put-up Job to Secure a Unanimous Ministry—King Humbert Reserves His Decision in the Matter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] ROME, Dec. 6.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The resignation of the Italian Cabinet, which was reported to have been accepted by the King, is now reported to have been refused by the King, who has reserved his decision in the matter.

At the end of the final twenty-four hours Walter covered 483 miles 4 laps, beating Hale's twenty-four-hour record made last year by 57 miles, 3 laps. The score of the first ten men at 1 a.m. was: Walter, 487 miles; Stephens, 472; Riviere, 468; Pierce, 465; Miller, 463; Moore, 461; Pierce, 458; Rice, 447; Reading, 442; Golden, 420.

SIGNAL ACTIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] ROME, Dec. 6.—The Cabinet meeting this morning was signalized by the Cabinet formally tendering its resignation to King Humbert, who reserved his decision in the matter.

At the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, the Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and the house adjourned.

BARON BANFF'S BILL.

Compact Between Hungary and Austria to Be Prolonged.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BUDAPEST, Dec. 6.—[By Atlantic Cable.] In the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament today a bill was introduced by Baron Banffy, the Premier, which provides that the economic relations between Hungary and Austria be prolonged unchanged until December 31, 1908. The enactment, however, will lapse if a new Ausgleich is constitutionally concluded before then.

In the event of a new Ausgleich not being concluded by May 1, 1908, the Hungarian government will submit to Parliament bills providing for a definite regulation of the economic relations between the two states, which measures will come in force at the end of the year 1908.

[COAST RECORD.]

WALKING ARSENALS.

WEIGHED DOWN WITH GUNS, REVOLVERS AND KNIVES.

Three Bold, Bad Men from the Frigid North Terrorize an Arizona Miner.

VERY TOUGH-LOOKING GANG.

BELIEVED TO BE THE GRANT TRAIN-ROBBER.

The Durrant Case More Complicated Than Ever—Headed Collision—Storm Signals Up—New Beet-sugar Refinery.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

BENSON (Ariz.) Dec. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A mining engineer, who has just returned from the interior of Sonora, Mex., reports that last Tuesday night at Montezuma, fifty miles south of the border, he encountered three Americans, the toughest specimens of humanity it has ever been his experience to meet.

The men were walking arsenals, revolvers weighted them down, knife handles peeped forth from unexpecting places, and they carried short carabines in their hands. Every action denoted that they were fugitives. They carried several sacks that, in the belief of the mining engineer, contained funds galore. They were mounted on American horses.

The men were reticent to the extent of viciousness. When asked where they were from and where they were going, they tartly said from up North, and were going South. In Bisbee it is believed they are the gang that committed Grant's (New Mexico) hold-up.

WORSE THAN EVER.

The Durrant Case Causes Warm Discussion Between Attorneys.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The Durrant case is now in a more complicated condition than ever.

The Supreme Court of this State this morning took all practical purposes, refused, though not in so many words, to entertain the motion of Deputy Attorney-General Carter, upon the ground that in reality there is no appeal pending before the highest tribunal of this State.

Incidentally, the Chief Justice took occasion to score Superior Judge Bahrs rather severely for his conduct, based on the grounds that the Federal courts have no jurisdiction in the litigation, therefore, the final decree of distribution of the State of California awarding the bulk of the Blythe estate to Mrs. Florence Blythe-Hinckley must stand.

A HOT TIME IN THE OLD TOWN YESTERDAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] VENTURA, Dec. 6.—The municipal election today resulted in a hot contest. Five candidates were in the field for the office of Mayor.

Deputy Attorney-General Carter, in the famous case of the Blythe estate, refused, though not in so many words, to entertain the motion of Deputy Attorney-General Carter, upon the ground that in reality there is no appeal pending before the highest tribunal of this State.

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Lured the Boys Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—When the Stockton steamer arrived this morning the captain gave two small boats full of the harbor police. They had been taken to Stockton Saturday night by a man representing himself as his father, who left them there that the captain brought them back to this city. After much trouble it was learned that their names were George, Robert and George Southwick, and that they had escaped from the Ladies' Protection and Relief Societies' Home. The man who took them to the harbor was a stranger, who found them on the water front.

Coming by Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The following passengers left on the steamer Queen:

For Santa Barbara—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Lee and two children. For Los Angeles—R. N. Grey, J. Armstrong, F. Marion, Miss Man, Mrs. White, Mr. Redondo, Miss Clark, Mrs. Thompson, G. Shadwell, F. Smeddon, J. Smeddon, J. Morley.

The Bent Pel.

MODESTO, Dec. 6.—Word has been received here that a serious accident last Saturday on the Turlock Canal. Five men were on the bent of the flume, 100 feet high, lifting another bent. Suddenly the whole bent gave way, and the five men fell to the ground. One man, Charles Nelson, each broke both legs.

Grenfield had his ear cut and his spine was injured. A man named Parks was hurt, and a distance of thirty-five miles. Surveys for this pipe line, which will be one of the largest in the State, exceeded in the only by that of the Spring Valley Water Company, under the Bay of San Francisco, have been made. Surplus water will be used to supply towns and manufactures located along the proposed line.

Bode Score-backed Horos.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—There are two regular army officers here who have been for two weeks conducting a

was in possession of information which would be invaluable to Bates and his client, Von Schmidt, in the coming litigation. He offered his services in the case and urged that he be engaged on the ground that he would be able to use information gained while upon confidential relations with Bowers.

Bowers, upon this information, filed a demurrer to the motion, and Judge Morrow decided in favor of the petition, disbarbing Bowers forever from practice in the Federal courts.

CHIEF LEES RE-ELECTED.

Mose Gunst the Only One Who Voted.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Chief of Police Lees was re-elected to the office he now holds, by the Board of Police Commissioners this morning.

The meeting was held with closed doors, but scores of people were on the outside, and it was evidently a very lively affair. Commissioner Mose Gunst, who went to the meeting with the intention of opposing, and, if possible, preventing, the reelection of Lees as Chief of Police, opened the proceedings by making a motion that the election be postponed for eight months. This was done in the hope that in the mean time Chief Lees might be induced to resign, following the example of Chief Crowley.

There was at first no second to the motion, but as soon as it had been seconded, Mr. Gunst made a violent speech, charging Chief Lees with being unfit to hold the office of Chief of Police. He said the Chief had misused the power of his office, and that he should be made to retire and give place to some younger and more competent man. After this attack, the election took place. Mr. Gunst was the only member who voted no on the motion to reelect Chief Lees for the ensuing two years' term.

NON-SUITS TESTAMENTS.

Florence Blythe-Hinckley Firmly Established in Her Property.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Florence Blythe-Hinckley has won a most important victory in the Federal courts, and her rights to the vast property she has so long struggled for in the courts have been sustained.

Today United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow delivered an opinion reversing a decree made some months ago, adverse to Mrs. Hinckley, and going one step farther impugning the validity of the decree. Judge Morrow's action in the latter part of the case, this morning, was based on the grounds that the Federal courts have no jurisdiction in the litigation, therefore, the final decree of distribution of the State of California awarding the bulk of the Blythe estate to Mrs. Florence Blythe-Hinckley must stand.

A Hot Time in the Old Town Yesterday.

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military survey hereabouts. They have two horses with very sore backs and they propose leaving here for Stockton tomorrow on the backs of these suffering steeds. The men were told that if they rode the injured horses away they would be arrested. The soldiers laughed, and said the civil authorities could not stop them. It is said, however, that they will, and there may be some fun.

Burglared Like Veterans.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 6.—The boys arrested yesterday for burglarizing the public store of E. Schilling & Son, have been identified. They are Frank and Jesse Harris, first cousins. They belong to prominent and even wealthy families, the daring of their deed appalls the police. They broke open the doors of the building with the skill and determination of veterans in crooked work, and secured firearms enough to stock a store. Their non-chalance when arrested on suspicion is most surprising.

C. T. Ryland Funeral.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 6.—The funeral of the late C. T. Ryland will be held at St. Joseph's Catholic Church here tomorrow at 10 o'clock. Owing to his long career in California and his wide acquaintance, it is expected that many persons from a distance will attend. He was a member of the Catholic church and a large contributor to its charities, and the organizations of the church are taking official notice of his death.

Got the Wrong Edwina.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 6.—The sudden death yesterday of Edwin H. Palmer, an Oakland real-estate dealer, somehow caused a rumor to reach here that Edwin K. Alsip, the local real-estate man, had committed suicide. Alsip is at Rio Vista, visiting his father, and not being here to personally deny the report there seemed to be plenty to credit it.

Overruled the Demurrer.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 6.—Judge Hart overruled the demurrer of the defendant in the case of Bald and others against the city of Woodland, a suit brought to have the sewerage system of that city abated as a public nuisance. Judge Hart heard the case while occupying the Yolo bench for Judge Grant.

Funeral of Judge Baldwin.

STOCKTON, Dec. 6.—The funeral of Judge Baldwin, ex-Code Commissioner, took place this afternoon under the auspices of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, of which orders he was a member. The Bar Association passed resolutions of respect and eulogy, and the remains were taken to San Francisco for cremation.

Paroled in Immigration.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 6.—R. C. Thayer, a young man about 20 years of age, ran wild along Santa Clara street today, pushing every one aside whom he met, saying that enemies were pursuing him. He was arrested by a police officer, and he was booked at the County Jail on a charge of insanity. His home is said to be in Oakland. It is believed he went suddenly insane, but no cause for it has been found.

Taken Back from Los Angeles.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 6.—Joseph Lastuer, a boy who escaped from Los Angeles a few days ago, and was captured at Los Angeles, was brought here last night and may now be sent to the State prison. Lastuer had escaped from Los Angeles the last time taking six boys with him. As he went south the officers say he burglarized a residence at Stockton.

Present for the Southern Pacific.

VISALIA, Dec. 6.—The Board of Trade held a meeting tonight to take action regarding the Southern Pacific Railroad. The board is expected to take action regarding the proposed extension of the Visalia branch to Exeter. The Board of Trade intends to secure the right-of-way and present the same to the Southern Pacific.

Saloon-keeper Begins Suit.

VISALIA, Dec. 6.—W. H. Eren has commenced suit against the Board of Trustees of Tulare to restrain them from revoking his saloon license. He alleges that the proceedings in the incorporation of Tulare are illegal. The validity of the municipal government is attacked.

"Six Harry" Is Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—"Six" Harry Westwood Cooper was today convicted on the first of a series of indictments for forgery. He was charged with forging a cash draft for \$150, purporting to have been drawn by the Bank of New South Wales, limited. It was proven that no such bank existed.

Against Hawaiian Annexation.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 6.—The Council of Federated Trades tonight adopted strong resolutions against the annexation of Hawaii. The president of thousands of Asiatics and their low-priced labor made the basis of the protest.

Dr. Hall Held for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Dr. Samuel Hall and John Oakley were held for murder this morning on charges for the murder of Mrs. Ida Oakley. The doctor was remanded without bail, while Oakley's bonds were fixed at \$10,000.

Burned to Death.

SANTA ROSA, Dec. 6.—Jack McQuade, an old man living on Petersen ranch, near here, has been burned to death in his own house. The body was found in the ruins.

SENSATIONAL CASE.

LOS ANGELES PARTIES IMPLICATED IN THE AFFAIR.

Alleged Marital Infidelity Leads to Divorce Proceedings Between Burlingame and His Wife.

RODE A HIGH HORSE HERE.

BOOKS AND BULLION ALLEGED TO HAVE DISAPPEARED.

The Young Man Was Given to Gambling and the Mother Paria With Her Jewels to Keep Him from Prison—Bloody Encounter.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Papers in formal divorce proceedings in which Mrs. Roger Burlingame appears as the plaintiff, have been drawn up by the wife's attorney, John E. Richards, and will probably be filed in the Superior Court today.

The complaint tells a story of marital infidelity, and makes charges of extreme cruelty against her husband, who, like his wife, has not yet reached his majority.

The plaintiff is the young daughter of James Dietrich, a well-known mining man of this city, and former superintendent of the Southern Pacific Company at Fresno. Just a year ago, while still in her seventeenth year, she met Roger Burlingame while visiting with her mother in Greenacres, Ind., and before her parents could offer any objections, the young couple were married.

Mrs. Burlingame charges that her husband began to abuse her shortly after their marriage. After their removal to Los Angeles, last April, she began to discover revolting traits in his character. According to her story, she and her husband, together with her mother, rented a residence of Prof. Brown, who conducted the Elton School at Los Angeles.

Dietrich says his wife, daughter and son-in-law comfortably occupied a furnished house, and then started for Alaska on a mining venture. During his absence the young wife discovered that her husband was given to gambling, and to keep himself supplied with cash, clandestinely purloined some of Prof. Brown's books, which he pawned for small sums. The wife asserts, also, that Burlingame became involved in difficulties with the firm of Wade & Wade, assayers at Los Angeles, with whom he obtained employment, on account of the disappearance of gold bullion and a number of scientific books from the assay office. She also asserts that her mother parted with her jewels to save Burlingame from prison.

During all this time, it is alleged, the wife was being subjected to a brutal treatment by her husband, to the end that her life was endangered and her constitution almost undermined. Her family came to San Francisco upon Dietrich's return from Alaska in the latter part of October, and Mrs. Burlingame was placed under the care of Dr. Beverly Cole, Dr. E. E. Bunker was called later, and it is related that shortly thereafter he had a personal encounter with Burlingame, from which the latter escaped with blood streaming down his face.

Dietrich found it impossible to keep his sick daughter from the knowledge of which she was subjected by her husband, and decided to have her removed to the Children's Hospital, for security. The wife also charged that her husband effected entrance to her room in the hospital and threatened to kill her if she did not return and live with him. Mrs. Burlingame was removed from the hospital several days ago, and is now living with her parents on Sutter street.

It is said that Chief of Police Glass and Dr. Seymour of Los Angeles, and others, who have taken an unwilling part in the sensational relations of the young couple, will appear as witnesses in the case.

FANATICS AROUSED.

A MOB OF TWENTY THOUSAND FILLED THE HOUSES.

Dispersed With Fixed Bayonets by Soldiers When the Police Fail to Quell Them—The Emperor Scores Prague's Mayor—Says He is the Guilty Man.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A dispatch from Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, says that yesterday a fanatical mob, 20,000 strong, armed with iron bars and cudgels, attacked the Jewish quarters, pillaged shops and destroyed windows and furniture.

Sanguinary encounters took place between the rioters and the police, the latter being too weak to make an effective resistance. Finally the gendarmes with fixed bayonets dispersed the mob.

At a banquet to the delegations yesterday, Dr. Herold, a prominent citizen and Deputy, told the Emperor that conciliation was impossible until equal rights were granted to the Czechs and Germans in Bohemia.

The Emperor replied in the severest terms, referring to the riots at Prague, and expressing his indignation at the conduct of Herr Podlipny, the Mayor of Prague. According to the Emperor, Francis Joseph said: "Your Mayor is the guilty man. There has been agitation. I know very well that the Czechs desire to have much to bear, but what the Mayor said cannot be tolerated."

The Emperor was alluding to the inflammatory speech of the Czech master of Prague at the meeting of the Town Council Monday night of last week.

BOYS TAKE A HAND.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the disturbances in Bohemia still continue. Boys under 15 years of age who are exempt from the operation of the Standrecht are now carrying on the former criminal work of the mob.

SOLDIERS REFUSE TO OBEY ORDERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the Cologne Zeitung from Prague says that during the riots there a battalion of infantry, composed of Czechs enlisted from the locality, refused to obey orders and received the rioting crowds with fierce national cries.

IN THEIR SEATS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

ance long before the arrival of the hour of noon. The surrounding corridors were filled with jostling, moving crowds, and before 11 o'clock the circling galleries which overlooked the floor were black with people. The hall buzzed with the subdued hum of conversation, the members exchanged greetings and chatted in groups. The leaders, who were eagerly pointed out from the gallery, were also slow in putting in their appearance. Statesmen, like ordinary mortals, have an eye for dramatic effects.

Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Relations Committee and Chairman Waller of the Banking and Currency Committee, whose positions will bring them prominently before the public eye during the session, were early on the floor, mingling with their colleagues.

The floral tributes of the members were numerous, and in some instances imposed by the members, which attracted probably more attention than any other on account of its unique character, graced the desk of Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio. It consisted of a huge tree of yellow chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses, under the nodding branches of which stood an innocent toy lamb. It was a tribute from the National Live Stock Growers' Association. Some one discovered that under the administration of pressure to a portion of the lamb's body, it would give forth a sound resembling a bleat, and much amusement and merriment followed this disclosure.

A representation of a huge gavel in red and white carnations stood upon the Speaker's table.

At fifteen minutes before noon the floor was cleared of all persons except members and officers. Soon afterward Mr. Bailey of Texas the leader of the minority, and "Silver" Dingley of Missouri, entered the hall together. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the House, smiling and affable as ever, was the first to appear before the assembly. As the hands of the clock pointed to 12, Speaker Reed, attired in a black cutaway coat and wearing a red sash, passed through the door into the lobby and ascended the rostrum.

One crack of the gavel subdued the din on the floor and the conversation in the galleries. The gavel with which the Speaker called the House to order was presented to him by J. C. Groner, Sheriff of Knox county, who presented it in the name of the "Stalwart Republicans of East Tennessee."

It was formally presented to the Speaker by H. Clay Evans, the bill-messenger of Pennington. The gavel is made of apple-tree wood which grew beside the log house in which Farragut was born at Lowe's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, six miles below Knoxville.

In the deep silence which followed the prayer of Rev. Charles A. Berry of Weavertown, Eng., who delivered the invocation, was seen the Speaker directing the clerk to call the roll, and this consumed half an hour.

In the diplomatic gallery, where Mr. Lefevre, Charge d'Affaires, and other diplomatic attaches of the French Embassy; Senor Correa, charge of the Legation of the Central America, and other diplomats.

In the executive gallery, reserved for the President, were a number of executive householders who were admitted on cards from Secretary Porter. On the floor were a number of ex-members.

The roll-call showed the presence of 301 members. There were five vacancies from death or resignation during the regular session, and the credentials members-elect were read by direction of the Speaker, who then made administration of oaths to them. They were sworn in by the Speaker, and then the roll was called by name. The roll called: Judge Holman, in the Fourth Indiana District; H. C. Boutelle (Rep.) of Chicago, who succeeded Edward Lawrence, deceased; James Norton (Dem.), of the Seventh South Carolina District, who succeeded John L. McLaughlin, now Senator; George F. Lawrence, deceased; First Massachusetts District, who succeeded Ashley E. Wright, deceased, and J. N. Briggs (Dem.) of the Third New York District, who succeeded Francis W. Wilson, who resigned to accept the position of postmaster at Brooklyn.

The roll-call of Mr. Griggs has not yet arrived, but the oath was administered to him by unanimous consent.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins (Rep.) of Illinois, the roll was directed to notify the Senate that the House was ready for business, and on motion of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, a resolution was adopted by the House to appoint a committee of three to join the committee of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. The Speaker selected Messrs. Dingley, Maine; Grosvenor, Ohio, and Bailey, Texas, for this honor.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, Iowa, a member of the Committee on Rules, the rule at the extra session for three days' adjournment was vacated and daily sessions, to begin at noon each day, were ordered.

There being nothing to do but await the reception of the President's message, the House recessed until 1:30 p.m. When the House reconvened, another recess for twenty minutes was ordered. When the House reassembled at 1:40, the committee appointed to wait upon the President came down the middle aisle and reported that the committee had performed its mission.

"The President was pleased," said the committee, "to send the House his respects, and to inform them that he would communicate with them in writing."

Mr. Pruden, who had followed the committee into the hall, immediately presented the message, which, by direction of Speaker Reed, was read at the clerk's desk.

The President's message was listened to with great earnestness, especially the portions dealing with the question of revising currency legislation and with our attitude toward Cuba. The President's utterances on both subjects seemed to impress the members deeply, but there was no demonstration of any kind until the conclusion, when the Republicans joined in a round of applause. The reading consumed an hour and twenty minutes.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, the message was referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered printed.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep.) of Massachusetts then officially announced the death of his predecessor, the late Representative Wright, and Mr. Allen (Rep.) of Mississippi the death of Senator George.

Out of respect to their memories, the House, at 3:05 p.m., adjourned.

SENATORS MUST THIRST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate Committee on Banking today instructed the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate to enforce the rules of the Senate prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Senate wing of the Capitol. There was no liquor sale in the Senate restaurant during the day.

DELEGATE FERGUSON'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The new Mexico Statehood Bill, introduced in the House at the last session by Delegate Ferguson today. There are modifications from the Catron bill.

Voters for the Statehood convention must have resided in the proposed State for sixty days instead of one year; the convention is to consist of seventy-seven instead of eighty-one delegates, based on a population of 2000 instead of 1900 for each delegate, and an additional delegate is provided for any fraction over 1000 inhabitants.

PRO AND CON.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

ances of the Secretary of the Treasury. He will be willing to make further concessions. I do not believe that the suggestion for the retirement of the greenbacks will meet the approval of the people, as such a course would inevitably result in getting contraction of the currency. Indeed, it looks to me as if the suggestions of the President would not be satisfactory to any great number of people of any party. The President is certainly mistaken when he says the government is obliged to redeem its obligations in gold. It has been the policy of the administration to so redeem, but there is no compulsion on this point.

Senator Pettigrew (Silver Rep.) The President proposes to retire the greenbacks, and in so doing he tries to disguise the method by which it is to be accomplished. It is plain that if the President's plan is adopted, no more greenbacks can be in circulation than there is gold in the treasury. Thus the greenbacks virtually become gold certificates and will be immediately retired.

Representative Dolliver (Rep.) of Iowa. The President's message of the national situation. As to the currency question, the President's omission to urge in detail the monetary reform proposed by Secretary Gage indicates that he will exercise a good deal of charity toward Congress, if that body should fail to get together on the question.

Representative Hitt of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in his message to the President has promptly and effectively acted on the Cuban question. He has pressed upon the attention of the Spanish government the injuries our business interests were suffering, the imprisonment of American citizens, the barbarous warfare under Weyler and banks with an end in view of the release of every imprisoned American; the removal and segregation of Weyler; the end of the concentration and starvation policy and the presentation of a system of self-government largely based on that of the United States.

Representative Walker (Rep.) of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, said as to the financial features of the message, that the message is not so much a statement of fact as it is a recommendation. It does not recommend that anything should be done until the revenue has been expended of the government, which may be many months in the future and is far from immediate action. Finally, the recommendation that greenbacks be not paid out except for gold, when once redeemed in gold, if enacted into law, would enable one man to take the gold of the treasury and then depositing the gold in the bank for greenbacks, to operate the country for 246 times, to retire the whole \$346,000,000 in the time it would take him to ocellate between the sub-treasury in New York and the Federal Reserve Bank in London. The recommendation that banks be required to redeem their notes in gold with no other provision of law would cause every bank in the country to surrender its circulation, and then what agency would keep the country on a gold basis?

Representative Henderson (Rep.) of Iowa. I am pleased with the President's message because it meets clearly and squarely every vital and pressing business question. On the money question he is clear, stating our situation with marked intelligence, pointing out our dangers, and making certain recommendations. He has not only adopted, but he has adopted, prevent for the present, at least, disasters that we have experienced in the past. Our Cuban question has been active, intelligent, patriotic and wise.

Representative Hull (Rep.) of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, said: The recommendations as to the currency reform are more moderate than I expected. I cordially endorse the recommendation that the greenbacks be not paid out except for gold, but cannot agree to his suggestions as to Cuba.

Representative Bland (Dem.) of Missouri, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, said: The President's proposition to retire the greenbacks by holding them in the treasury except for gold debts, means a contraction of the currency to the amount of the greenbacks so impounded. His statement of the situation as to international bimetalism will not be accepted in earnest by anybody. There are few serious international bimetalists, but among them, I suppose the President has pleased the majority of them on all subjects sounds apologetic and like an affidavit for continuance.

Representative Cox (Dem.) ranking Democratic member of Banking and Currency. The message in regard to the currency, in my judgment, is an excellent one. If the policy advocated was carried into law, it would not only result in the contraction of the currency. Under the arguments made by the President, it would be the duty of the government to redeem silver in gold on the application of the holder of silver as readily as it does the holder of State notes. If every paper dollar of the government was retired, the gold could be made on the treasury just as well with silver. In regard to the Cuban question, the President, they are of such a character that no business bank would do business under such law.

Representative Boy's says so.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

GALVESTON (Tex.), Dec. 6.—Hon. William J. Bryan reached here today and left with a party of friends for Lake Surprise to hunt ducks. The party will be gone there for four days. Mr. Bryan expressed himself as follows on the President's message: "The message indicates an intention upon the part of the President to alter in turning the issue of paper money over to the national banks, and in the mean time a purpose to give gold a further superiority over silver as money."

FOREIGN SWEETNESS.

London Daily Telegraph Thinks America's Proud Boat is Lost.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Dec. 7.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Daily Telegraph, commenting editorially on President McKinley's message, this morning, says: "It is used to be America's proud boast that she had no foreign policy. Judging from President McKinley's message, the new world is no more free from the burdens of diplomatic negotiations than the old."

In a document of portentous length, mostly intended for Spanish consumption, President McKinley has devised a specious pretext for retreating from the conciliatory, savoring too much of the magistrate availing himself of the First Offender's Act to be very acceptable at Madrid. The Spain may not be as quick as we are to these delicate usages of America's diplomatic courtesy.

Moreover, there are serious dangers of revolution in Spain, and the indiscreet adjectives President McKinley ap-

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(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

plies to Gen. Weyler's policy will not lessen the latter's popularity. Much depends upon the attitude of Congress. If, as our correspondent thinks, the Congress acquiesces in the decision of the Executive and gives the Spaniards a chance, all may yet be well, but recent experience does not make us over-optimistic.

The Daily Mally says it is very satisfactory that President McKinley comes out so strongly against the Jincoes. The Daily Chronicle, dealing with the message as "weak and colorless," compared with the vigorous handling of public questions to which Mr. Cleveland accustomed us.

The Morning Post, after paying a tribute to the President's fine sense of duty, in the face of domestic troubles, in sending the message at the appointed hour, says: "On the Cuban question the President is vague and diffuse, but studiously correct." The editorial specifically praises President McKinley's treatment of the currency question.

The Times says: "It is one of Patronizing tolerance will make the message not wholly agreeable to Spain. Probably the President calculates that the Spaniards will give him a time with eloquent denunciations and warnings, he will find it easier to pursue a moderate policy."

Regarding his currency proposals, it seems too probable that Mr. McKinley still clings to the notion that something can be done on the radical reform follows that will-o'-the-wisp he can hardly be expected to attempt any thorough-going reform of the currency.

The Standard says: "The best that can be said of the message is that it is absolutely uninteresting. As a distinguished politician, the President labored under grave difficulties, and it is no reproach to his skill that he has failed to surmount them."

MEXICAN OPINION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 6.—Mexican public opinion regarding President McKinley's utterances on the Cuban question, that he will greatly strengthen the Sagasta government and enable it to win friends in Spain for its reform policy in the island.

ITS GOOD EFFECT.

American Securities Abroad Well Supported Because of Message.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.—American securities were well supported on the Bourse today, owing to the favorable tone of President McKinley's message.

ATTACKED BY SERIS.

TWO MEMBERS OF A SHIP'S CREW ARE KILLED.

The Captain Did Not Know the Island Was Infested With Savages—Not Prepared for Resistance—The Government Will Land a Force and Attack Them.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Seris, a special correspondent at Hermosillo, Mex., says: "Official advices have been received here of an attack on the schooner Carmelita by Seris, in which two members of the crew were killed. The captain of the vessel attempted to land on the shore of Tiburcio Island, not knowing of the Seris Indians there. A band of fifty Indians made an attack on the crew, and had not the schooner quickly got away from the shore it is believed that all the crew would have been killed, as the men were not prepared to make a great resistance."

"It is announced that the government will send by land a force against the Indians and place a strong patrol on the mainland, while another force will attack the savages on the island. Heretofore the Indians have always escaped to the mountains on the mainland when the soldiers arrived on the island."

THEY OFFER PROTEST.

ECHOLS AND PALMER AIR THEIR GRIEVANCES AT WASHINGTON.

Don't Want Atty-Gen. McKenna Elevated to the Supreme Court Bench—Too Much Romanism in Government Departments—No Money for Sectional Purposes.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Echols and Secretary Palmer today issued a special address to the councils of the American Protective Association. The address says it is the duty of the association to protest to the President against Atty-Gen. McKenna's elevation to the Supreme Court bench; asserts that the government departments are being Romanized and Romanism given more than half the offices in certain departments; declares against the President's latest extension of the civil service, and urges all members to write to their Senators and Representatives in opposition to the appropriation of any money at the present session of Congress to sectarian purposes.

Took Kinohau City.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Shanghai says that a telegram has been received there from Chin Fu, asserting that 200 German marines and sailors, with two machine guns, Friday last (December 3) entered the city of Kinohau, eighteen miles from the bay, and took possession of the city walls and gates. They were not molested, the Chinese troops retreating as the Germans advanced.

Christmas Gifts of Leather.

We have made our leather goods department a special feature and show about everything made. It is indeed a grand assortment of carefully selected, desirable goods.

Purses, Cigar Cases, Card Cases, Cigarette Cases, Engagement Books, Shopping Bags, Memorandum Books, Belts, Combination Card Cases and Purses, Physicians' Prescription Books.

The leathers are of seal, snake, alligator, lizard and fine morocco. Some plain, others mounted in silver, silver gilt or gold. The stock is large enough for you to find exactly what you want, at the most reasonable of prices. Come while the selection is complete.

Jewelers and Silversmiths, Montgomery Bros., 120-122 N. Spring St.

The Owl Drug Co.,

Cut-Rate Druggists, 320 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Headquarters for TRUSSES and Silk Elastic Stockings.

We guarantee a perfect fit. Our prices are 50 per cent cheaper than others.

We sell only Extra Heavy Silk Elastic Hose. Send for card of self-measurement. Hard Rubber Trusses, each \$1.00. Silk Elastic Ankle, each \$1.00. New York Elastic Trusses, each \$1.00. Silk Elastic Knee Caps, each \$1.00. Silk Elastic Stockings, each \$1.00. Full line Suspensories, Rubber Goods, Shoulder Braces, Obesity Bands. Send for card of self-measurement. Free of charge.

Gifts for Gentlemen.

Our stock this year contains many new articles of both utility and beauty that are highly suited for presentation to gentlemen. It is well worth your time to spend half an hour here and become acquainted with just what there is. You cannot afterward reproach yourself and say "I wish I had seen that before I purchased."

Lissner & Co., Gold and Silversmiths, Opticians, 235 South Spring St.

Insist Upon Hood's Sarsaparilla

Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply upon the desire to secure more profit. The dealer or clerk who does this cares nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Look To Your Eyes. Perhaps they are in need of their EYES SPEAK of their suffering by watering. A word to the wise is sufficient. BOSTON OPTICAL CO., 228 W. Second St. EYE & GLASS.

FOR SALE.

Sealed Bids will be received by the undersigned for the sale of the GROCEARY STORE, Wagon, etc., at 137 S. MAIN ST., (also lately conducted by John Berthly). GREGORY PERKINS, JR., Secretary Board of Trade, 310 Bullard Building.

Drs. Smith & Tracy

Specialists for RECTAL and FEMALE DISEASES. Brinkerhoff System of Treatment. Office, 213 and 214 Lankershim Building, Tel. Green 94. Spring and Third Sts.

Reliable Business Houses
Of Los Angeles.

ADVERTISERS' ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to place 1-inch advertisements in 30 California newspapers for \$1.00 per week. NEW! ADVERTISING CO. 212 S. Spring St. Phone 574.

KRON FURNITURE CO.
Phone Main 1146. 441 South Main St. Opp. Postoffice. Every ladies' dress in stock or curly hair from \$5 up. The best bargains ever offered.

ANITA BICYCLES \$35
Milwaukee Bicycles \$35. Every wheel fully guaranteed. Honest wheels at Cut Rates. A. R. MAINES, 435 South Spring St.

TON OF COAL/HAY THAT WEIGHS A TON
You may reduce your expenses. Consider this. Compare prices and we will have your order. C. E. PRICE & CO. 212 S. Spring St.

BEST \$2 MEN'S SHOES
On earth. Rubber Boots for \$3 that beat the town. Everything else in proportion. Clothing and Shoe House, 116-118 N. Main St.

BOOKS—NEW EDITION.
Popular Classics, bound in polished red buckram. 75¢. 100¢. 150¢. Mail orders filled. PAULEY'S BOOK STORE, 117 S. Spring St.

BULK OYSTERS.
The famous Eagle Brand Oysters in bulk containers. Best quality. Phone 574. THE MORGAN OYSTER CO., 329 S. Main St.

CALIF. GRAIN EXCHANGE
1235 S. Third St.
Chicago and New York stocks bought and sold. Direct wires. Orders solicited. Tel. Main 1471. R. B. Budge, Manager.

COW AND SHEEP MANURE
FOR FILL FERTILIZER. For sale by LEVY, 123 Henna Building, Los Angeles.

CUTS FOR ADVERTISERS 25¢
Plenty of cuts for any business at this price. Engraving by every process. Illustrations and designs. J. C. NEWITT, 321 S. Spring St.

EYES EXAMINED FREE.
A perfect scientific test by an expert. Only a small charge for glasses. Material used. GENEVA WATCH AND OPTICAL CO., 323 South Spring St.

GUM WOOD \$7 CORD \$5
Barley Hay 45¢ per ton, full weight. Phone your order and get it promptly delivered. West 211. E. S. SHATTUCK, 1227 South Broadway.

A. VAN TRUCK AND STORAGE CO.
413 S. Broadway.
Furniture moving, packing and storing. Also doing all kinds of trucking and hauling. Phone M. 52.

RESTAURANTS—HOTELS
And other large consumers of fuel will save money by giving us a chance to sell them. W. E. CLARK, 129 S. Pearl St. Phone West 20.

Advertisements in this Column.
Terms and information call to hand. J. C. NEWITT, 321-323 Spring St.

Publications of the Foo & Wing Herb Co.
Treatise of 50,000 Words Free.
903 South Olive Street.
Corner of Ninth and Olive Streets.

Dr. T. Foo Yuen. I. R. Li Wing.

DR. WONG-HIM, 531 South Hope St.
Dear Sir:—In justice to you and for the benefit of others, I wish to make a statement of my case. I was afflicted with ulceration of the rectum and hemorrhage of the bowels. I lost 25 pounds of flesh and became so weak that I was unable to stand. I was treated by two good doctors under the supervision of Dr. Wong Him. He treated me with his own medicine, and I was cured. I am now in perfect health and would recommend him to all needing a doctor. Yours truly, R. B. TAYLOR. President Citizens' Bank, South Riverside, Cal., Sept. 8, 1937.

WANTS A BETTER FLEET.

GERMAN OFFICIALS DEBATE UPON THE GOVERNMENT NAVY BILL.

Admiral Tirpitz Appeals to the Reichstag for a Change in Vot- ing Naval Supplies—His Remarks Greeted With Cheers—Haytman Black's Daily Sened.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
BERLIN, Dec. 6.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Reichstag today began the debate upon the first reading of the government Naval Bill. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, made a statement on the subject, saying: "We absolutely require an efficient navy to maintain the position created for us by the army. This conviction has gained ground with very large sections of the population, and I declare in the name of the federated governments that they consider as an imperative necessity that the navy should be strengthened and that its strategic should be secured by a strong and efficient government. The bill, it is true, demands a certain sacrifice from the Reichstag, but by its adoption the Reichstag will be doing its duty to the nation and to the world. The adoption of a policy of adventure is far from the thoughts of the government, and we desire to secure a position in the concert of the powers, which we must have. I ask you to adopt the bill for the welfare of the Fatherland." [Chancellor von Papen.] The Secretary of the Navy, then addressed the House, explaining in detail the necessity for introducing the bill to strengthen the German navy. He pointed out that the proposed new ships would establish a basis which, for a long time to come, would insure the security of the German country. By the adoption of the bill, the Secretary of the Navy continued, the next Reichstag would be debarring the government from the right of construction, but he insisted that no further restrictions would be imposed upon Parliament.

TWO OPINIONS

Handed Down Yesterday in the Circuit Court.

Judge Ross yesterday handed down an opinion sustaining the demurrer in the case of the Consolidated Water Company vs. the City of San Diego, for the reason that the San Diego Water Company had not been made a party defendant in the suit. Ten days' leave to amend was granted the complainant.

Judge Wellborn, sitting in the Circuit Court, filed an opinion overruling the demurrer to the answer in the case of I. Norris Hibbard vs. E. S. Slack, an action to eject and to recover possession of land.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Day Dispatches Condensed.

The Lok Observatory's expedition on San Francisco has arrived at Bombay, India, and will proceed inland to the observatory station.

A Halifax (N. S.) dispatch says the steamer Coran, from New York, has put in at here, having been in collision with an unknown steamer.

A Humboldt (Neb.) dispatch says Joseph Holschek, a farmer, quarreled with his wife last night and shot and killed her. Holschek has been drinking heavily. The murderer was arrested.

Charles Denmore, a gardener living on the outskirts of Kansas City, shot his wife yesterday morning as she sat at the breakfast table, surrounded by their five children. Both wife and child were killed. Denmore was drunk. He had threatened to kill his wife on several occasions.

An anti-Hebrew riot was started at Bucharest, Sunday, by a mob of Roumanian students. The disturbance was caused by the circulation of a rumor that a Roumanian had been murdered by a mob of Hebrews. The riot was quickly suppressed by the police, who made a hundred arrests.

A cablegram from Rome says that the Italian government has decided to send a large number of Italian troops to the Balkans. The troops are to be sent to the Balkans to maintain the peace and to protect the Italian borders.

A cablegram from London says that the British government has decided to send a large number of British troops to the Balkans. The troops are to be sent to the Balkans to maintain the peace and to protect the British borders.

DARING EXPEDITION.

SHIP'S CREW LAND MUNITIONS OF WAR AT NUCLEUS.

Discovered by a Spanish Vessel and Compelled to Flee for Their Lives—Put to Sea in Small Boats and Rescued by a Norwegian Vessel.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
FORT PIERCE (Fla.) Dec. 6.—A large number of small boats have been lying under guard on the keys south of Miami, where, so the story goes, the Spanish secret service caused a change of plans and on November 20 a dozen members of the Dauntless crew went south to Miami by rail, and with small boats went to the rendezvous. The White Wings, a small two-masted schooner from the Bahamas, met them and took the cargo off and immediately set sail for Cuba. On Friday last the crew of the schooner succeeded in making landing on Nucleus Island. It was one of the most daring expeditions yet reported.

Just as the last of the munitions of war had been taken on small boats, the schooner and transferred to shore, a large Spanish vessel was seen bearing down on the schooner. The men in the small boat pulled out their lives and managed to reach the White Wings. When they got under way, it was found that the schooner was so they were compelled to leave the crew putting to sea in small boats. Capt. Metz of the White Wings commanded the operation. The schooner, which had no compass or mariner aboard and got lost, beating around the greater part of the night, and he finally picked up by a Norwegian vessel. The men were rescued and taken to a Key West hospital.

The men spent the night on the boat with Capt. Metz. They were undoubtedly compelled to land on the Cuban shore, and were probably taken to the interior, although the Cubans were not the expedition had already left for the interior when the boats were returning to the White Wings.

SALVATIONIST SLOANE.

HE BREAKS INTO HIS WIFE'S ROOM AND IS ARRESTED.

The Trials of a Volunteer Wife With a Salvationist Husband. God, in His Mercy, Took Away Her Baby.

Benjamin F. Sloane, a Salvation Army soldier, was arrested last night on a charge of first degree murder. Five times have he and his wife separated, and last night Sloane attempted a fifth reunion with dire result to his life.

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SALVATIONIST SLOANE.</

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

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The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

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Sworn Circulation:

Daily Net Average for 1897.....15,111
Daily Net Average for 1898.....18,091
Daily Average for 10 months of 1897.....16,115
Sunday Average for 10 months of 1897.....13,107

NEARLY 600,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BURBANK. Hands Across the Sea.
ORPHEUM. Vaudeville.

TELLTAL FIGURES.

Once more THE TIMES presents a comparative exhibit of the amount of advertising published by the three San Francisco morning papers last Sunday, December 5, 1897, and by the Los Angeles Times on the same day:

	Total No. of Cols.
Los Angeles Times	150
San Francisco Examiner	63
San Francisco Call	54
San Francisco Chronicle	50

The President concurs with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that national banks shall be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited to secure their circulation, and that the tax on their notes be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent. per annum. He also recommends that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000, thus affording needed banking facilities to agricultural regions and the smaller villages. The issue of national bank notes should, in the President's opinion, be restricted to notes of the denomination of \$10 and upward, which would have the effect of bringing silver coin into general circulation to meet the demands of minor transactions.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Characteristic of the man is the first annual message of William McKinley, President of the United States. It takes up and deals with the great questions of the hour in a calm, judicial manner, which comports well with the gravity of the issues discussed. He avoids with equal good judgment the Scylla of "jingoism" and the Charybdis of ultra-conservatism. There is no effort at ornate rhetoric, no ostentatious flourishes of literary style. The President discusses the problems which will come before Congress for solution in a sensible, matter-of-fact way, which at once commends his suggestions to the favorable consideration of practical men and demonstrates his own earnestness and sincerity.

The tariff question was virtually disposed of at the extra session of Congress, and the President dismisses it in a paragraph commendatory of the action taken, bespeaking for the new law an opportunity to work out the beneficent results which it was designed to accomplish, and expressing confidence that those results will justify the expectations of its friends.

A considerable amount of space in the message is devoted to the subject of currency reform, and the urgent need for a revision of our currency laws is pointed out. The financial operations of the government since 1866 are briefly reviewed, and the present status of our currency is outlined. The urgent need of currency legislation of such a character as shall prevent a recurrence of the conditions prevailing from 1893 to 1897, when the "endless chain" was in operation, and the various remedies proposed for curing the evil are discussed. "It is manifest," the President declares, "that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption." Under the present system, a great burden is thrown upon the government by reason of the facility with which gold can be drawn from the treasury for the redemption of legal-tenders as often as they are presented. The government has no sure means of obtaining gold except by borrowing. None of its revenues are specifically payable in gold; hence, when the demand notes are presented for redemption, the government must part with its gold, with no certain way of replenishing the reserve except by borrowing gold on bonds, as was done under the Cleveland administration.

One of the plans suggested by the President to obviate this difficulty is an amendment to the existing law, by which the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to retain in the treasury such legal-tenders as have been redeemed, holding them as a part of the gold reserve, to be paid out only in exchange for gold. This plan was recently commented upon favorably in these columns, as offering at least a partial solution of the difficulties presented by the existing law, which makes it obligatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to put greenbacks into circulation again as soon as possible after they have been redeemed. The absurdity of this requirement is apparent, and it is chiefly responsible for

strengthening of our navy and our coast defenses. He expresses the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four large dry-docks on the Atlantic Coast, and at least one on the Pacific Coast, and a floating dock on the Gulf. He also indorses the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation authorizing the construction of another battleship for the Pacific Coast service.

The necessity of providing an adequate government for the Territory of Alaska is urged upon the attention of Congress. The President says, truly, that it is "to the interest of the government to encourage the development and settlement of the country, and its duty to follow up its citizens there with the benefits of legal machinery."

Other topics touched upon more or less in detail in the message are the sealing question, the Paris Exposition, the Indian Territory troubles, prevention of yellow fever, the Pacific railroad debts, and the civil service. Each of these questions is discussed with an intelligent appreciation of its importance and in the admirable tone of judicial fairness which characterizes all the public utterances of the President.

The message was published in an extra edition of THE TIMES yesterday afternoon, having been specially telegraphed in full to this journal. It also appears in this morning's regular issue. Though lengthy, it is worthy of close reading by thoughtful and patriotic citizens.

THE HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends that \$400,000 be appropriated for expenditure during the coming year in the work of constructing at San Pedro the harbor ordered by Congress in accordance with the report of the Harbor Board.

This recommendation does not mean that only \$400,000 be spent on the work, but means that such a sum be made available for the first year's work out of the total of \$2,900,000 fixed by Congress as the cost of the improvements contemplated.

The work is to be done on the "continuous contract" plan, under which the total appropriation is divided into annual installments, each to be fixed by Congress according to the estimates of the engineers and the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is estimated that \$400,000 can be used effectively during the first year, and Congress is therefore advised to authorize specifically the expenditure of that sum.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Business men who desire space in the illustrated magazine section of next Sunday's TIMES are reminded that it will be important for them to send in their favors as early as Friday night. All matter for that section should be in by Saturday afternoon in order to secure insertion.

The San Francisco Call closes a caustic and timely article on the Los Angeles school scandal as follows:

"Political jobbery and corruption are always bad, but they are at their worst when they assail our public schools. It is the aspiration of the American people to keep their school system free even from rivalries of legitimate partnership. There is discontent whenever appointments are made to school positions under circumstances that lead to a belief they were intended to reward partisan service rather than to advance the welfare of the schools, and the discontent warms to indignation when there is a suspicion that the patronage of the schools is used to put money into the pockets of the directors. The Los Angeles school board may not be more corrupt than that in other cities, but by the confession of Director Adams Los Angeles has a basis of direct evidence upon which to work that other cities do not possess in making an investigation in the interests of school reform. It is for that reason the attention of the State will be directed to see what she will do about it. She has now an opportunity to enforce the maxim of Gen. Grant, 'Let no guilty man escape,' and if she does so the State will once more have the pleasure in pointing to her as a city of light and leadership."

There is no intention of permitting any guilty man to escape. If the punishment is not made to fit the crime, it will not be the fault of those who are prosecuting this investigation and camping on the trails of the brazen banditti of local statesmanship and educational "pheneance."

A public-spirited citizen of Los Angeles authorizes the announcement that he will head a list of one hundred names with a subscription of \$1000 for the erection of a new public library building in this city; that is to say, he will be one of one hundred men who shall each give the sum of \$1000 to that noble object. There are certainly ninety-nine others equally public-spirited citizens in this city who are as ready to join in such a work. Can we not hear from them?

A Chicago sharp, as has previously been observed, says he can make gold from material which costs but 84 cents a pound. This should make it cheap enough to encourage the starting of a new party, whose particular business it should be to howl for the free and unlimited coinage of gold without the consent of any other man on earth.

Senator Perkins says he will try to assist in relieving Secretary Alger from his embarrassment regarding funds for constructing the harbor at San Pedro, which shows that the Senator has a contract on hand. Mr. Alger's embarrassment is so deep seated that nothing less than deception will ever cure him.

It appears that Gov. Tanner of Illinois has issued an order requiring the heads of all State institutions to purchase their supplies exclusively from

Illinois producers and dealers, irrespective of goods or prices which may be offered by dealers and producers outside of that State. Now if the estimated eastern papers which have been rawlinding California will "come off" for a time and devote their editorial attention to the Sucker State, they will at least show that they are not wholly destitute of the jewelry of consistency.

The New York Journal asks if the whole world will be crazy in the year 2000. That probably depends upon the circulation of that yellow newspaper. If it is successful in getting the whole world to read it by that time, it will be as mad as a hatter, a March hare or a wet hen, without a shadow of doubt.

Secretary Alger says he is "delighted" that the trouble concerning San Pedro is at an end, so the work can proceed. Considering the fact that there never was any "trouble" about the matter, except what was made by the Secretary himself, this is not only good, but it is actually gay.

It is to be hoped that the row in the Blue-grass State as to who shall christen the battleship Kentucky will not develop into a Hatfield-McCoy vendetta, with champagne bottles for weapons. Kentucky should stick to the "rale ould stuff."

The automatic-couple law was a wise enactment, and it should be enforced to the letter. The railroads should not be permitted to go on slaying their thousands every year simply because the victims are "only brakemen, anyway."

If all the rascals in the school board would "fess up" promptly, considerable trouble would be saved to the community, and the measly miscreants would be no worse off than they will be, anyway, at the end of the investigation.

Milkless Melick is running things with a high hand in Pasadena, and before he is through with the town it will probably be against the ordinances made and provided for molasses to work on Sunday.

Martin Thurn appears to be somewhat put out because he is to be belittled (what a cute word that is!) but he isn't "cut up" about it. It was Mr. Guildensuppe who was in that horrible fix.

In Kansas corn is so plenty that they have it to burn, and horses so cheap that they are being used for hog feed; and that's "what's the matter with Kansas."

A Norwegian engineer who wrecked a railway train has been sent to prison and fined \$12,028.50. This will surely eat a large hole in his salary for a month at least.

A turkey at Dawson City on Thanksgiving day would probably not only have packed the house, but received more encores than he could respond to.

The coming session of Congress promises to be windy; but let us hope that it will not try to break the Austrian Reichsrath's record for tornadoes.

The man who looks down upon his fellows these days with the most beautiful and extreme disdain is the chap who rides a chainless wheel.

The advertisement for bids for the harbor work at San Pedro is not much as a spread, but, like Mercutio's wound, "it will serve."

The people will hardly be likely to vote for any bonds, the proceeds of the sale of which might become entangled in a Webb.

At banquets Grover Cleveland is said to drink only the driest wines; but on fishing trips—well, that's different.

The Dallas, Tex., News complains that the moral tone of Washington is very low. Perhaps that is what ails Alger.

The New York World insists that David B. Hill is not dead. Then why doesn't he take in his sign?

"Brother Pitman" "has went." It is a matter of regret that he did not go about a year or two earlier.

Mr. Webb's political machine, modeled upon the Buckley plan, appears to have received a puncture.

The man with a scheme to reform the currency is just now so plenty that he jostles.

Sybil Sanderson has at last wedded Mr. Terry. Now for the divorce.

Her Niece Could Go Up.

Here is a new story that a London publication has saddled on the Bradley-Martins:

An American was occupying a couple of rooms on the first floor of a high-class hotel in Paris when Mrs. Bradley-Martin arrived at the hotel.

She was rather annoyed to find that she couldn't have the whole of the first floor, as she invariably did, so she wrote a polite note to the gentleman asking if he would mind moving up one floor, as she particularly wanted his present rooms for her niece and governess.

The gentleman thereupon sat down and presented his compliments to Mrs. B. Martin, and begged that she inform him "if her niece was an imbecile."

The lady was furious and wrote him an indignant answer, but his reply left nothing further to be said on either side.

"The gentleman did not wish to insult me," said the lady, "but he is a very polite man."

Biggs. Why, what causes your little boy to cry so?

Biggs. It is the result of his absence of mind.

Biggs. Absence of mind? How is that?

Biggs. Well, you see, he doesn't mind what he is doing, but he is so busy punishing him.

WEBB WAS HISSED.

PLACED ON HIS TRIAL FOR EXTORTION.

A Lively Session of the Board of Education Last Night, But No New Facts.

ADAMS AGAIN TELLS HIS STORY.

SAYS HE BELIEVES HE WAS HYPNOTIZED.

How the Boss of the Board Manipulated Things—Attorney Oliver Intimates That the Prosecution Is a Political Job.

The trial of Walter L. Webb, the member of the Board of Education of the Ninth Ward, on a charge of having extorted money from one E. E. Cooper, an employee of the board, was begun last night.

But seven members of the board were present, Messrs. Braly and Bartlett of the board, and the roll call. The Council chamber, where the trial was held, was packed and jammed with interested spectators, and several times during the evening the proceedings were interrupted by demonstrations of approval or disapproval by the audience, which the chair was unable to control.

Webb, the accused, came in early, accompanied by his attorney, Byron Oliver. He clearly showed the effects of the strain the present troubles have put upon him, but was as confident and as aggressive in his bearing and his talk as ever.

The people were represented by T. E. Gibbon of the Better City Government League and Judge J. Phillips of the Pure Government League. President Mathis occupied the chair.

At one witness was examined last night, namely J. F. Adams, a member of the board, and his examination was not completed.

When the board was called to order by the clerk, Judge Phillips, the chairman, offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, during the examinations of this board, concluded on November 30 last, of the charges against C. H. Axtell and J. F. Adams, it was stated by one or more witnesses, in the course of their testimony given in said examinations, that Walter L. Webb, the present elected, qualified and acting representative of the Ninth Ward upon the Board of Education of the city of Los Angeles, had, while acting as such representative of said ward, on or about the 26th day of June, 1897, received benefits to wit, the sum of \$60, for a contract entered into by the said Board of Education with one E. E. Cooper, janitor of the Soutwest-street school house in said city; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this board do now proceed to investigate the said matter of the said Webb receiving the said sum of \$60, and the evidence taken in said examinations of said Axtell and Adams."

Conroy at once moved the adoption of the resolution. Davis seconding the motion. Mr. Oliver asked that he be furnished with a copy of the resolution, which was furnished him, and he read it. Oliver then asked Gibbon if the "charge" or Cooper charge, as it is known, was the only one the citizens' leagues intended to bring against Mr. Webb.

"For the present it is," replied Mr. Gibbon. "What we shall do later on is another matter. I might say, here and now, that another and a judicial body is investigating these matters, and our future action will largely depend upon the results of that investigation."

"In understanding," said Mr. Oliver in reply, "that this board is now sitting as a court to probe to the bottom and ascertain the truth or falsity of rumors of corruption upon the part of some of the members. Mr. Webb has been the foremost in courting this investigation. That the board is seeking to uncover the dishonest members in its body, if such there be, is certainly to its credit, and I do not believe that either the press or public has been fair in this matter as regards Mr. Webb. The man has heretofore borne a spotless reputation, and while I, as a citizen, want to see him punished if guilty, I hold that press and public should wait until the facts are proven before condemning him."

"Trust not in each accusing tongue, as most of persons do. But still believe that story false. That ought not to be true."

"We want in this investigation only the facts, no hearsay; no opinions, but the facts. We are ready to be confronted with your witnesses."

Mr. Conroy called attention to the fact that the resolution offered had not been adopted. It was put to vote by the chair and adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Gibbon announced himself as ready, and the secretary called C. H. Axtell as the first witness. Mr. Axtell did not respond, and some minutes were lost in hunting for him about the building.

"Maybe Axtell has gone to the Klondike," said Mr. Oliver.

"Maybe he has," retorted Judge Phillips, "and maybe you fellows will want to join him if he has. It's liable to get warm down here."

Falling to find Axtell, the prosecution called J. F. Adams. Mr. Conroy then called attention to the fact that the secretary had no right to administer the oath to witnesses, and requested the president of the board to perform that duty in the future. President Mathis then swore Mr. Adams, who took the stand.

There was considerable noise in the audience-room, and a suggestion was made that a policeman be sent for. Later on this request was again made, and tonight an officer will be in attendance.

Adams again told his story of how Webb came to him and asked him to stand in in mulcting teachers and janitors promising him patronage in return. His answer to Mr. Gibbon's questions were not satisfactory to Mr. Oliver, who intimated that Adams was here to tell the facts. This Adams indignantly denied. "I am trying to hide nothing," he said. "I am trying to tell the whole truth in answer to a question as to what teachers or principals of schools Webb approached the witness, Adams, to approach and tell them their names, and to get them to sign a better see Axtell. Adams started in to give the names, when Attorney Oliver objected."

"You are going outside the record," he said. "You have filed but one charge against Webb; stick to that."

"Webb may be guilty of a dozen offenses of a similar nature," said Mr. Gibbon, "and I intend we have a right to show, if we can, that it has been his practice to bleed the teachers and employees. I do not say he is guilty of other charges; that the future will take care of."

"But you have said I was guilty on the streets, and to the newspapers," interrupted Webb.

Before Mr. Gibbon could reply, Mr. Oliver appealed to the chair to hold the prosecution down to strict rules.

Suddenly Webb, white with anger, jumped to his feet and, brushing his attorney aside, said in a voice fairly

seething with passion: "You don't dare charge me with anything else. There were five affidavits filed against Adams and Axtell. Why don't you file them against me?" A ripple of applause, apparently from one portion of the hall only, greeted his remarks. "Every paper in this town," went on Webb, lashing himself into greater fury as he proceeded, "has been dictated to by this man Gibbon. Gibbon is afraid to bring the same charges against me that were brought against the others. Gibbon is trying to take my reputation away by circulating reports about me on street corners."

Mr. Gibbon, too old an attorney to get excited, replied: "Mr. Webb need not worry. Let him cultivate the virtue of patience. He shall not escape one lot of the burden of shame and guilt for the trust he has betrayed. That I promise him. I admit that I have told the press of this city the sources of information at my command, and I did so because I wanted them to investigate the stories and verify them. I may say to Mr. Webb here and now, that some of the charges against him we have not mentioned. But if they are being investigated by the proper legal tribunal, as he will later learn, I do not say that Mr. Webb himself into greater fury as he proceeded. That work he left to others, his tools."

A storm of applause greeted Mr. Gibbon's reply, and some one in the crowd in the particular section of the room before mentioned yelled out "raise the flag." It was evident that "raise the flag" was on hand in force and would go as far as they dared. A second demand was made for the officer of the room, and Gibbon arose and said: "I think this debate has gone far enough. You are here to prosecute, not persecute Mr. Webb. Let the newspapers do what they please."

"Then let your client cease to drag me into the matter, as he is trying to do," retorted Mr. Gibbon. "All we want is Judge Phillips. 'Is to find out whether Webb got Cooper's \$60 or not. If he did, he'll have to be fired off this board, but finding that out isn't what we want. We want to know whether or not he was monkeying around the teachers after money. If he was trying to tap them for all, then he isn't are he caught at least one sucker."

Adams here spoke up, and the examination was resumed. The witness went on to tell about the organization of the board, and said something about voting for Dr. Mathis for president at Webb's suggestion. He brought the president of the board, and he indignantly denied that he had sought the chairmanship of the board, and said: "It was offered to me, and I received it. I don't know how much but two, and to show you that there was no slate organization I will state that no member of this board knew anything about the making of the committees until I announced them from the chair."

"Well, let's go on," said Mr. Davis impatiently. "All the talk and wrangling is nonsense. We can't go according to the strict rules of evidence. Let each side put in its case in its own way. All we want is the truth."

Then Adams again took up the thread of his story. He told the same facts as he told before.

"Webb was the great 'I am,'" he said. "I was in the middle to drive out the teachers, and Axtell was the fish. The money was to go to Webb, and did go to Webb, every penny of it, so far as I know. I'm not sure, but I think I told you 'See here, you're a young man, and I'm an old one. This thing is wrong, and will get us all into trouble. I'll take care of the trouble part. You go on and do as I tell you.' Webb told me he had got the Cooper money from Axtell, and he was going to use it to get east to Milwaukee to try and get the teachers' convention here. He told me the \$500 appropriation was for the teachers, and he would not only need the Cooper money, but had to have more to carry him through. Webb asked me if I had seen him, and I said 'No. I never saw a loafer or a dead beat. I have always had a good name until I got into this rotten Board of Education. I don't know why. Webb never told me. I served six years in Illinois on a board of education, and was never called a rascal until I got into this rascal's board."

The cross-examination of Adams by Mr. Oliver was tedious. The witness and the attorney were in a constant wrangling, and Adams fell back more than once on "I don't remember." He was evidently afraid of being trapped, and hence testified with great care.

On the whole, however, he stood the ordeal very well, and stuck to the main facts of his story.

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testify and if so was it true or false? Adams got away and declined to commit himself. Finally, Mr. Oliver said: "Well, whether you did say it or not, I don't say it. I presume, according to your statements, that it was all a part of Webb's scheme anyhow."

"That's what it was," said Adams earnestly. "I don't know whether it was hypnosis or what it was, but there sits the man—that man there, Walter L. Webb—(pointing his finger) who caused all this by his manipulations. He is the man who made me disgrace myself and my family."

Webb merely smiled.

The cross-examination took a new turn then, and Mr. Oliver sought to show that Councilman Hutchison, the Populist, had advised Adams to accuse Webb. "Didn't Mr. Hutchison say to you that it would be a good political move to accuse Mr. Webb—that it would help out the Populists?" asked Mr. Oliver.

"No, he didn't," said Adams, but he refused to say what Mr. Hutchison had said to him.

"Well, what else are you going to drag into this case to try and save your client?" asked Mr. Oliver.

"I don't know," said Adams, "but I was me, and now you are dragging in the Populists and Democrats and what not. What difference does it make who said what? I don't care to confess, if he is telling the truth."

Another wordy war between the attorneys followed, but Adams persistently refused to say what apparently Mr. Hutchison had said to him or advised him to do. The witness stated that he overheard a portion of a conversation between Webb and Axtell up in the Wilcox building relative to the testimony that Axtell should give before the grand jury. The witness stated that Axtell said that the money was put in Pittman's pocket they might just as well let it stay there. This Adams said was his understanding of the matter, and Webb and Axtell were to swear.

At this point the board adjourned until 7:30 o'clock tonight, Adams still being on the stand.

NO TIME FOR CONGRATULATION

He Made a Hard Run for a Boat and Got One.

[New York Sun:] "A little incident of my vacation this summer taught me the absurdity of volunteering congratulations to a man who has just escaped from a narrow escape from death would be pleased to receive congratulations, wouldn't you? That isn't always so. We struck the Black Bird at a port from which several boats were going to leave on the morning of our arrival. The Black

obby Shoes to Match Your Costume. L. W. Godin
137 S. Spring St.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

both gold and silver as money upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injury to any class of our citizens.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.
In order to execute as early as possible the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the revenue act approved July 24, 1897, I appointed John A. Kason of Iowa a special commissioner plenipotentiary to undertake the requisite negotiations with foreign countries desiring to avail themselves of these provisions. The negotiations are now proceeding with several governments, both European and American. It is believed that by a careful exercise of the powers conferred by that act, some grievances of our own and of other countries in our mutual trade relations may be either removed or largely alleviated, and that the volume of our commercial exchanges may be enlarged with advantages to both contracting parties.

Most desirable from every standpoint of national interests and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the seagard no longer. The inferiority of our merchant marine is justly humiliating to the national pride. The government by every proper constitutional means should add in making our ships familiar visitors at every commercial port of the world, thus opening up new and valuable markets to the surplus products of the farm and the factory.

BERING SEA.
The efforts which have been made during the two previous years by my predecessor to secure better protection for the fur seals in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea were renewed at an early date by this administration, and have been pursued with earnestness. Upon my invitation the governments of Russia and Japan sent delegates to Washington, and an international conference was held during the months of October and November last, whereupon it was unanimously agreed that under the existing regulations the species of useful animals were threatened with extinction, and that an international agreement of all the interested powers was necessary for their adequate protection.

The government of Great Britain did not see proper to be represented at this conference, but subsequently sent to Washington as delegates the expert commissioners of Great Britain and Canada, who had during the past two years visited the Pribilof Islands, and who met in conference with the expert commissioners of the United States. The result of this conference was an agreement on important facts connected with the protection of the seal herd, heretofore in dispute, which should place beyond controversy the duty of the governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation and restoration of the herd. Negotiations to this end are now in progress, and it is hoped to be able to report to Congress at an early day.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.
International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views on this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best sentiment of the civilized world is moving toward the settlement of differences between the nations without resorting to the horrors of war. These humane principles on broad lines, without in any way impeding our interests or our honor, shall have my constant, earnest support.

PARIS EXPOSITION.
The acceptance by this government of the invitation of the republic of France to participate in the universal exposition of 1900 at Paris was immediately followed by the appointment of a special commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, with special reference to the securing of space for an adequate exhibition on behalf of the United States. The special commissioner delayed his departure for a long time, in order to ascertain the probable demand for space by American exhibitors. His inquiries developed an almost unprecedented interest in the proposed exposition, and the information thus acquired enabled him to justify an application for a much larger allotment of space for the American section than had been reserved by the exposition authorities. The result was particularly gratifying, in view of the fact that the United States was one of the last countries to accept the invitation of France.

The reception accorded our special commissioner was most cordial, and he was given every reasonable assurance that the United States would receive a consideration commensurate with the proportions of our exhibit. The report of the special commissioner as to the magnitude and importance of the coming exposition and the great demand for space for the American section supplies new arguments for a liberal and judicious appropriation by Congress to the end that an exhibit fairly representative of the industries and resources of our country may be made in an exposition which will illustrate the world's progress during the nineteenth century. The exposition is intended to be the most important and comprehensive of the long series of international exhibitions of which our own at Chicago is a brilliant example, and it is desirable that the United States should make a worthy exhibit of American genius and skill and their unrivaled achievements in every branch of industry.

THE NAVY.
The present immediate effective force of the navy consists of four battleships of the first class; two of the second, and forty-eight other vessels, ranging from armored cruisers to torpedo boats. There are under construction five battleships of the first class, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine. For the armory of three of the five of the battleships, as it has been impossible to obtain it at the price fixed by Congress. It is of great importance that Congress provide this armory, as until then the ships are of no fighting value. The present naval force, especially in view of its increase by ships now under construction, while not as large as that of a few other powers, is a formidable force. Its vessels are of the very best of each type, and with the increase that should be made to it from time to time in the future, and careful attention to the maintenance of its state of efficiency and repair, it is well adapted to the necessities of the country.

The great increase of the navy which has taken place in recent years was justified by the requirements for naval defense, and has received public approbation. The time has now arrived, however, when this increase, to which the country is committed, should for a time take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific Coast capable of docking our largest ships, and only one on the Atlantic Coast, and that the latter has for the last six or seven months been under repair, and therefore incapable of use. Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Atlantic Coast, and at least one on the Pacific Coast, and a floating dock on the Gulf. This is the recommendation of a very competent board appointed to investigate the subject. There should also be provided means for powder and projectiles and other munitions of war, and for an increased number of officers and enlisted men. Some additions are also necessary to our navy yards for the

repair and care of our larger number of vessels.

MORE BATTLESHIPS.
As there are now on the stocks five battleships of the largest class which cannot be completed for a year or two, I concur with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation authorizing the construction of one battleship for the Pacific Coast, where at present there is only one in commission and one under construction, while on the Atlantic Coast there are three in commission and four under construction; and also that several torpedo-boats be authorized in connection with our general system of coast defense.

ALASKA'S NEEDS.
The Territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of Congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the Territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the Territory, or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public surveys has not yet been extended to Alaska, and all entries thus far made in that district are upon special surveys. The act of Congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general land laws of the country. By an act approved March 3, 1891, authority was given for entry lands for townsite purposes, and also for the purchase of not exceeding 160 acres thereafter occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture. The purpose of Congress, as thus far expressed, has been that only such rights should apply to the Territory as should be specifically named. It has been seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote and yet promising portion of the country.

Special authority was given to the President by the act of Congress approved July 24, 1897, to divide the Territory into two land districts and to designate the boundaries thereof and to appoint registers and surveyors of said land offices, and the President was authorized to appoint a Surveyor-General for the entire district. Pursuant to this authority, a Surveyor-General and receiver have been appointed, and the conditions justify the establishment of a land office at Sitka. It is an appropriation, however, was made for this purpose, and that is now necessary to be done for the two land districts into which the territory is to be divided.

I concur with the Secretary of War in his suggestions as to the necessity for a military force in the Territory of Alaska for the protection of the persons and property. Already a small force consisting of twenty-five men with two officers under command of Lieut.-Col. Randall of the Eighth Infantry has been sent to St. Michael to establish a military post.

YUKON FOOD SHORTAGE.
The startling, though possibly exaggerated, reports from the Yukon River country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there, without the means of leaving the country, are being met in such measure as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of Congress. Access to that country this winter can be had only through the Yukon and a difficulty, which is most difficult, and perhaps an impossible task. However, should these reports of the suffering of our fellow men in that remote region be every effort, at any cost, should be made to carry them relief.

INDIAN TERRITORY.
For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the divided tribes have been established in the Indian Territory under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible. The total number of the Five Civilized Tribes, as shown by the last census, is 45,494, and this number has not materially increased, while the white population is estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000, which, by permission of the Indian government, has settled in the Territory. The present area of the Indian Territory, contains 25,694,564 acres, much of which is very fertile and well adapted to agriculture. The white population in the Territory, most of whom have gone there by invitation or with the consent of the tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for themselves. Numerous towns have been built, in which from 500 to 5,000 white people now reside. Valuable residences and business houses have been erected in many of them. Large business enterprises are carried on, in which vast sums of money are employed, and yet these people who have invested their capital in the development of the productive resources of the country are without the title to the land they occupy, and have no voice whatever in the government either of the nations or tribes of thousands of their children, who were born in the Territory, are of school age, but the doors of the schools of the nations are shut against them, and what education they get is by private contribution. No provision for the protection of the life or property of these white citizens is made by the tribal governments and courts.

The Secretary of the Interior reports that leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of land to the exclusion of the common people, and government by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established, to the detriment of the common people. It has been found possible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the Territory, and the executive conditions contained in treaties with these nations have for the most part become impossible of execution, had it been possible for the tribal government to enforce the division of land all enjoyment in common with other Indians of the common property of the nations. Friends of the Indians have long believed that the best interests of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes would be found in American citizenship, and that the rights and privileges which belong to that condition.

By section 16 of the Act of March 3, 1893, the President was authorized to appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muskogee (or Creek) and Seminole nations, to consider the expediency of their being admitted to the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory. Briefly, the purposes of the negotiations were to determine the expediency of the tribal title to any lands within that Territory now held by any and all such nations or tribes, and to consider the expediency of their being admitted to the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, or by the division of the same in severity among the Indians of such nations or tribes respectively, as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid, or each of them with the United States, with a view to such an adjustment upon the basis of justice and equity as may, with the consent of the said nations, be found to be just and equitable.

ary, requisite and suitable, to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union, which shall embrace the lands within said Indian Territory.

The commission met much opposition from the beginning. The Indians were very slow to act, and those in control manifested a decided disinclination to meet with favorable propositions submitted to them. A little more than three years after this organization, the commission effected an agreement with the Choctaw nation alone. The Chickasaws have refused to agree to its terms, and as they have a common interest with the Choctaws in the lands of said nations, the agreement with the latter nation could not have been with the consent of the former.

April 23, 1897, the commission effected an agreement with both tribes—the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This agreement, it is understood, has been ratified by the constitutional authorities of the respective tribes or nations parties thereto, and only requires ratification by Congress to make it binding. On the 27th of September, 1897, an agreement was effected with the Choctaw nation. It is understood that the national council refused to ratify the same. Negotiations are yet to be had with the Choctaws, the most populous of the Five Civilized Tribes, and with the Seminoles, the smallest in point of numbers, in the Territory.

The provision in the Indian Appropriation Act, approved June 10, 1896, makes it the duty of the commission to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the Five Civilized Tribes. The commission is at present engaged in this work among the tribes, and has made appointments for taking the census of these people up to and including the 30th of the present month.

Should the agreement between the Choctaws and Chickasaws be ratified by Congress, and should the other tribes fail to make an agreement with them, then it will be necessary that some legislation shall be had by Congress which, while just and honorable to the Indians, shall be equitable to the white people who have settled upon these lands by invitation of the United States. Hon. Henry L. Dawes, chairman of the commission, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, dated September 18, 1897, says: "Individual ownership is, in the (the commission's) opinion, absolutely essential to any permanent improvement of the Territory, and the lack of it is the root of nearly all the evils which have so grievously afflicted these people. Allotment by agreement is the only possible method, unless the United States courts are clothed with the power to appropriate the lands now held by the Indians for whose use it was originally granted."

As it is seen that there can be no cure for the evils engendered by the operation of these great trusts, excepting by the resumption by the government which created them.

YELLOW FEVER.
The recent prevalence of the yellow fever in the number of cities and towns throughout the South has resulted in much disturbance of commerce, and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authorities more effective. The Secretary of the Treasury, in that portion of his report relating to the operation of the Marine Hospital Service, calls attention to the defects in the present quarantine laws, and recommends amendments thereto which will give the Treasury Department the requisite authority to prevent the invasion of the epidemic diseases from foreign countries, and in cases of emergency like that of the past summer will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people, and at the same time prevent unnecessary restrictions of commerce. I concur in his recommendations.

In further effort to prevent the invasion of the United States by yellow fever, the importance of the discovery of the exact cause of the disease, which up to the present time has been undetermined, is being given to this end a systematic bacteriological investigation should be made. I therefore recommend that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission by the President to consist of four expert bacteriologists, one to be selected from the medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service, one to be appointed from civil life, one to be detailed from the medical corps of the army, and one from the medical officers of the navy.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SALES.
The Union Pacific Railway main line was sold under decree of the United States court for the district of Nebraska on the first and second of November, 1897. The amount due the government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$7,236,812, and the interest thereon, \$1,212,215. The bid at the sale covered the first-mortgage lien, and the entire mortgage of the Union Pacific line, and the second-mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the government to December 18. The debt of the government to the Union Pacific Railroad for the purchase of the line, November 31, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$8,200,000, and the accrued interest, \$6,250,000, making a total of \$14,450,000.

The sale of this road was originally advertised for November 4. For the purpose of the decree of the court, the sale was postponed until December 16, and a second advertisement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court, the government of the sale of the Kansas Pacific line will yield the government the sum of \$2,000,000 over all prior liens, costs and charges, and the better bid is made, this sum is all that the government will receive on its claim of nearly \$3,000,000. The government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or another bid than the maximum amount named in the decree. The question, therefore, is whether the government shall, under the decree of the court, give the Act of March 13, 1893, purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private enterprise, and the government consent to bid. To qualify the government to bid, the sales will require a deposit of \$500,000, and the balance of the purchase money, \$2,500,000, and in the latter the deposit must be in the form of a cash or a note payable to the order of the government, and as follows: Upon the acceptance of the bid, a sum equal to the amount already deposited, shall equal 15 per cent. of the balance, in installments of 25 per cent., thirty, forty and fifty days after the consummation of the sale.

The lien on the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the government, was the first-mortgage principal and interest, amounting to \$7,236,812. The government, therefore, should it become the owner of the road, will have the amount of the first-mortgage lien, I believe that under the Act of 1897 it has the authority to do this, and in the absence of any action, I shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary deposit as required by the court's decree to qualify a bidder, and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due the government, but suggest, in order to remove all controversy, that an amendment of the law be immediately passed, explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms whatever sum is sufficient therefor.

In so important a matter as the government becoming the probable owner of railroad property which it performs must conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before Congress these facts, and to suggest that action be taken before the consummation of the sale. It is clear to my mind that the government should not be placed in the position of being sold at a price which will yield less than one-half the principal of its debt and the interest thereon, and which will be a burden to the government, rather than an asset. The government, rather than accept less than its claim, should become a bidder and equal the principal of the debt, and I submit this to Congress for action.

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loc reform system, preventing stagnation and dead wood and keeping every employee keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends upon his own merit. He is tested and carefully watched record of service. Much, of course, still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted and others unclassified may properly be included. I shall not hesitate to examine cases I find in the classified service which in my judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people, and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.
The library provided by the Act of Congress approved April 12, 1896, has been completed and opened to the public. It should be a matter of congratulation that, through the foresight and munificence of Congress, the nation possesses such a treasure-house of knowledge. It is earnestly to be hoped that, having done so much toward the cause of education, Congress will continue to develop the library in every phase of research, to the end that it may be not only one of the most magnificent, but among the richest and most beautiful libraries in the world.

The important branch of our government known as the civil service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, and of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed on a still firmer basis of business methods and the right of the citizen to the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted. The system is being improved, and the examinations for admission to the service are being made more practical, and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical, and the advancement has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal, and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service.

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An absolute, permanent and kindly vegetable cure for the tobacco habit.

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BUSTER KNOWS BETTER.

HE WILL PROBABLY NOT BATTER A POLICEMAN AGAIN.

Justice Owens Socks It to Officer McGraw's Assailant—Poker Davis Moralizes on the Folly of His Side-partner's Son.

John Buster will know better, perhaps, than to assault a policeman again. Justice Owens yesterday sentenced him to pay a fine of \$150 or spend 150 days in jail, for battering Officer McGraw.

Buster pleaded guilty and gave as his only excuse for assaulting the officer the fact that he was drunk and did not know McGraw was an officer.

McGraw wears one of his eyes in mourning and a pair of black goggles to conceal the bruise. He related to the witness stand that last Saturday night the attention of Officer Ritch and himself was called to the fact that Buster had in tow a drunken man who had considerable money in his pocket, and that it was feared that Buster intended to rob his inebriated companion.

Officer Ritch accordingly took charge of the drunken man and escorted him home, while McGraw looked after Buster. The latter became very abusive and hit McGraw on the chin. The officer then tackled and threw Buster, who promised to behave if permitted to rise. McGraw let him up and started to walk him to the Police Station, but they had not gone far before Buster again became pugnacious and hit the officer between the eyes. Once more McGraw threw Buster and got kicked in the stomach. McGraw, although somewhat disabled, finally landed his man in jail.

Buster's father, who is an old side-partner of "Poker" Davis, was in court and made a plea for his son, saying he has a good boy and would not have assaulted the officer but for the fact that he had attended a saloon opening and became intoxicated. The drunken man, whom he took charge of, was an old friend of his (the elder Buster) and robbery was never thought of by the son. If the court would be easy with him and make the sentence light, Buster, Sr., thought he would be able to pay the fine.

"But I won't be easy with him," interjected Judge Owens. "It is the court's duty to protect officers in the discharge of their duty, and fellows like the defendant must be taught that they cannot assault officers with impunity. This defendant might be punished also for resisting an officer, the penalty for which is as much as \$500, fine and two years' imprisonment. It is lucky for him that the officer whom he assaulted filed a complaint for battery only."

The court thereupon recorded the sentence of \$150 or 150 days, upon the announcement of which young Buster frowned bullenly and Buster, Sr., and "Poker" Davis, who was an interested spectator, retired to consult about the payment of the young fellow's fine.

"Of course it was very wrong for young Buster to hit McGraw," said "Poker" Davis, afterward, moralizing. "A man is foolish to resist an officer. Now whenever the police want me they can always have me. McGraw is a good officer and only did his duty. The only reason why I have interested myself in the case is because the boy's mother is dependent on him and his brother for a living. He is never ugly except when he gets drunk, and he doesn't do that often. Yes, it's too bad that he got in this trouble. Now I drink a little myself once in a while, but it never affects me that way. If whiskey would make me want to fight, I would try to keep away from it."

"Let's all go and take a little drink now," said "Poker" Davis, as he concluded his temperate lecture, "and away he went with a small following to a neighboring bar, where he proceeded to illustrate his theory that a man may drink whiskey and still retain his amiability and do the best he can."

Young Buster, who has not profited by the example of his father's side-partner, languishes in jail in consequence of his Saturday-night's spree, where he will have 150 days to reflect on the error of his way, unless kind-hearted "Poker" Davis or some other good friend sees fit to pay his fine.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Careless Folk Keep the Police Surgeon Busy.

Albert Hewitt alighted from an electric car on Spring street between Eighth and Ninth yesterday morning without waiting for it to slow up. The consequences was that the back of his head struck the hard asphalt, almost fracturing his skull. Officer Singleton sent the unfortunate man to the Receiving Hospital, where he recovered sufficiently in a few hours to be sent home.

John Simpson, colored, was showing a new razor to a few admiring friends in William Taylor's poker joint on Los Angeles street, yesterday afternoon. The bright blade so attracted one of the colored brothers that he tried to snatch it from Simpson's hand. Simpson held on and had an ugly gash cut across his palm. He called at the Receiving Hospital to have the wound dressed, and insisted that the cutting was merely the result of a little friendly skylarking.

James Farley, janitor of the Los Angeles Theatre, was shot through the leg Sunday afternoon, through the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of his wife. The bullet passed through the calf, inflicting only a flesh wound, painful but not dangerous. Levi Horton, elevator boy at the Catalina Hotel, while trying to leap into the ascending cage, fell down the elevator shaft from the second floor to the basement. He landed on his feet and was badly shaken up, the wonder being that no bones were broken or that he was not killed. He expects to be able to resume work in a few days.

A Dope Fiend in Court. Oscar Burke, a confirmed "dope fiend," was in Police Court yesterday to answer the charge of disturbing the peace. He was arrested on complaint of his mother, Mrs. Bridget Burke, at whose home the alleged disturbance occurred last Sunday. The craze for cocaine came on Burke while seated in the prisoner's dock and his contortions became so terrible that he had to be removed to the Receiving Hospital. He will be arraigned today.

HARES AND HOUNDS.

Entries Now Open for Next Sunday's Coursing Matches.

Entries for next Sunday's coursing match at Agricultural Park are now open, and will be received by the secretary at No. 143 South Broadway until Thursday evening, when the drawing takes place. Entrance, \$1.50; with liberal purse added; entrance fee must accompany the nomination; entries open to all. Address all communications to the secretary, 143 South Broadway. All information furnished on request. No dogs allowed on the ground except those entered in the race. Free admission to the park for owner and handler of each dog. Tickets will be furnished by the secretary when entries are filed.

WATCHES cleaned, set, mainsprings, etc.; crystals, etc. Paton, No. 214 South Broadway.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Excellent Programme Arranged at the Preliminary Meeting.

A preliminary meeting was held yesterday in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce to complete arrangements and prepare the programme for the coming convention of the University Farmers' Institute, to be held in the Chamber of Commerce January 3, 4 and 5, 1898.

There were present at this preliminary meeting: Prof. A. J. Cook of Claremont, Southern California representative of the State University; Prof. A. J. McClatchie, bacteriologist to the agricultural section of the Southern California Academy of Sciences; A. R. Sprague, president of the Southern California Deciduous-Fruit Growers' Association; Dr. S. M. Woodbridge, director of the Southern California Academy of Sciences; Hon. Abbot Kinney, president of the Southern California Pomological Society; G. H. Goodwin, secretary of the same institution; C. H. Sessions, president of the Southern California Dairyman's Association; James H. Boal, secretary, and G. B. Platt, vice-president of the same organization; A. P. Griffith of Asusa, C. A. Coffman of Rivera, Capt. White of Buena Vista, Elmer Smead of Manzanita, H. J. Rudisill and William Niles of Los Angeles, and Frank Wiggins, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Committees were elected as follows: Decorations, Frank Wiggins; Exhibit, A. R. Sprague; Railroads, Abbot Kinney; C. H. Sessions and A. P. Griffith; Programme, G. H. A. Goodwin; Music, C. F. Edson; Finance, A. J. Cook; Publicity, C. H. Sessions. A full and interesting programme has been prepared, but as there may be some minor changes, it is not quite ready for publication.

Representatives will be present from thirty-two farmers' clubs, the Pomological Society, the Dairyman's and Beekeepers' associations and other kindred organizations. Addresses will be made by Prof. B. W. Hilgard of Berkeley University; Rev. Burt Estes Ellwood Cooper, president of the State Board of Horticulture, and Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, who has a world-wide reputation as an entomologist.

An exhibit of fruit and other products will be made by the farmers' clubs, special attention being paid to apples, the culture of which is attracting so much attention just now, with a view to showing the difference that exists in the same varieties when grown in different localities.

Adame Held for Burglary. Alejandro Adame was held in \$2000 bail yesterday by Justice Morrison to answer the charge of the burglary of Col. L. P. Crane's residence. He had already been held in \$5000 bail to answer for assault with intent to murder, having shot Louis Pfirman in the jaw with a revolver stolen from Col. Crane's house.

BUSY BUSINESS MEN. Business men who take as much interest in their homes as in their business should spend ten minutes today on their way to and from lunch by calling and enrolling for a set of the Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia (the busy man's library) as several of our most substantial business men did yesterday. See the Century exhibit at the Grimes-Statesforth Stationery Company's new store, 306 South Spring street.

EXAMINER delivered, 65c per month. Office, No. 214 South Broadway. Tel. main 666. READ THIS PAPER.

FACTS!

THE WEAKLINGS OF THE WORLD can be cured. The puny of the earth can become strong. The feeble men can be vigorous. Are you weak? Are you care to be in a better state? Read on!

FACTS!

The Hudson Medical Institute was organized for the sake of helping unfortunates like you. It asks you for no single thing except a desire to get well. It will send you free of all charge statements from others who have been cured.

FACTS!

The Hudson Medical Institute will charge you a fair and not an exorbitant sum for treatment. It has no means of paying its group of doctors except through contributions of patients. These are facts. Do they read like truth?

FACTS!

The grand remedy that is given for puniness and for abuse of faculties is named "Hudson." It has fame that is world-wide. It has cured 18,000 men. If you suffer it will cure you. That, too, is a fact!

Hudson Medical Institute,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Circulars and testimonials, showing what "Hudson" has done, are quite free. They are to be had by personal application or by writing. If you see signs of blood taint you can get "30-day-blood-cure" circulars as easily. And if you have a case of blood taint the Hudsonian doctors will cure you promptly—and they will cure you permanently.

HOSTETTER'S ASSISTS NATURE IN

Overcoming the effects of strong food and sedentary habits of the cold weather.

IT REMOVES Biliousness, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, And renews the system.

STOMACH BITTERS

\$2300.00.

A first-class Brown Cottage on Starr Street, between Pico and 16th Street. Car lines, \$100 cash, balance can remain. For particulars call on RICHARD ALTSCHUL, Rooms 204 and 205 Lankershim Bldg., S. E. Cor. Third and Spring Sts.

THE DOCTORS THAT CURE.

Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Insomnia, Hysteria, Paralysis, Rickets, Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Diseases, Diseases of the Bowels, Ovarian Diseases, Sciatica, Tumors, Deformities, Spinal Diseases,



Rupture, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Eye and Ear Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Malaria, Nervous Diseases, La Grippe, Private Diseases, Lost Manhood.

The English and German Expert Specialists.

The Phenomenal Success of this Staff of Great Physicians and Surgeons is due mainly to the following causes:

Every one of these five doctors is a regular graduated physician from two or more medical colleges, and has diplomas to prove this assertion.

Every one of these five doctors has had years of successful practice among families and in hospitals before he entered upon this important work of specialists.

Every one of these five doctors realizes that the success of this great and growing institution depends upon curing the thousands of sufferers that come for treatment.

Every one of these five doctors is a conscientious, painstaking, skillful and experienced physician.

Every one of these five doctors consults in all cases and makes a thorough and detailed examination before treating, thus giving each patient the benefit of the skill and experience of five physicians instead of one, without extra cost.

Every one of these five doctors has the advantage of the best and most modern instruments that money can buy.

Every one of these five doctors has at his command a well-stocked laboratory containing the purest drugs and medicines, from which his prescriptions are filled.

Every one of these great doctors has the assurance that his prescriptions will be filled by a thoroughly competent and careful pharmacist, especially employed for that purpose.

Diseases which have baffled the skill of other physicians and stubbornly refused to yield to ordinary methods and appliances, are quickly subdued and mastered by the English and German Expert Specialists.

Catarrh \$2.50 a Month.

No other charge—Medicines Free.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS,

410 to 421 Byrne Building.

Office Hours—9 to 12 and 1 to 4 daily; evenings 7 to 8; Sundays 9 to 11.

The Great Specialist.



DR. MEYERS.

This eminent Specialist has devoted half a lifetime to the cure of all Weakness and Diseases of Men.

Dr. Meyers has so much confidence in his wonderful methods and remedies that he makes this offer to all who come to his office:

Not a Dollar Need be Paid Until Cured.

Dr. Meyers makes a specialty of troubles and ailments which have been badly treated and have become chronic.

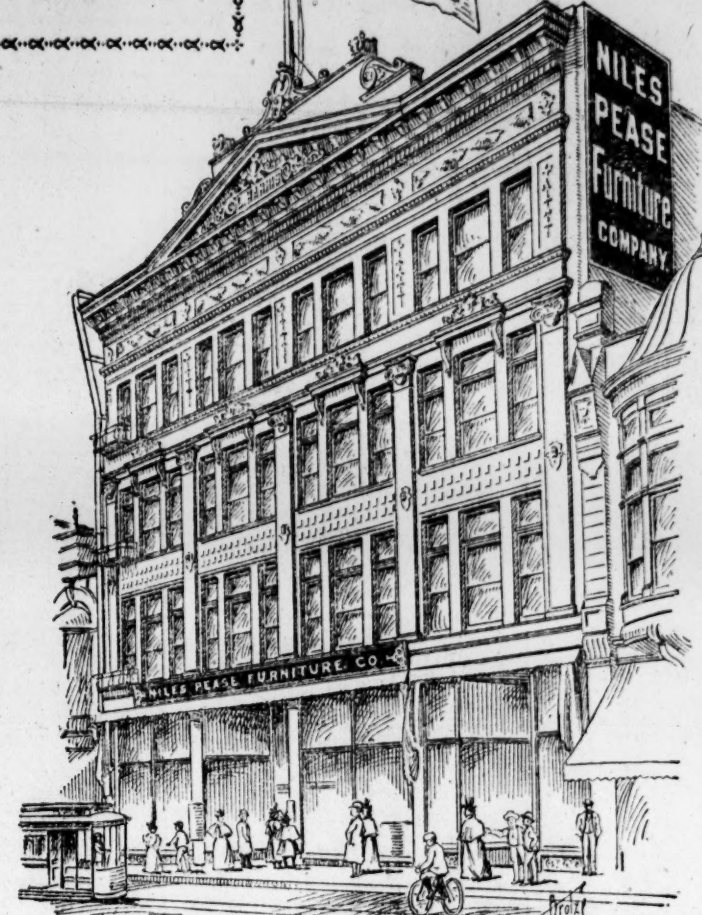
Consultation and Advice Free At office or by letter. If you cannot visit the city write for symptom list and private book for men. All correspondence confidential.

DR. MEYERS

Is the Specialist for Men for the English and German Expert Specialists. Office Hours: 9 to 4 daily; Sunday 9 to 11; evening 7 to 8. Private entrance 112 Byrne Building, Los Angeles.

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT PEASE'S.



...THE BIG NEW STORE...

Six thousand is a conservative estimate of the number of visitors at our formal opening of the big new store.

NILES PEASE FURNITURE CO.

439-441-443 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

As a Holiday Gift Help Him Take the Keeley.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Corner North Main and Commercial Sts., over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Los Angeles.

10c each DAY

Deposited with the Union Bank of Savings and drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will amount to

\$7920.00 in 50 years.

You will have deposited during that period only \$1825, which leaves a net profit to you of \$6095. Did you ever think about this? Don't forget to call today and secure one of those free memorandum books.

UNION Bank of Savings

223 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

"Rings and Other Things,"

Suitable for the Holiday trade, have been arriving every day. We now have a bright, new, taking line. Come and examine them and be convinced that our prices are as pleasing as the quality of the goods.

DONAVAN & CO.

Jewelry and Silverware, 245 SOUTH SPRING STREET. Same store with Marshalls, opposite.

Newest Styles

Vehicles constantly arriving. It will pay you to inspect our stock and prices.

HAWLEY, KING & Co.,

Dealers in Carriages and Bicycles, Corner Broadway and Fifth Streets.

AGENCY DUNLAP HATS

DESMOND'S

141 SOUTH SPRING ST.

PHILLIPS,

Fine Tailoring. New Stock Just Arrived. 114 S. SPRING.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, Dec. 6, 1897.

ENCOURAGING SAVINGS. The Board of Education of Lincoln, Neb., has decided to establish stamp saving banks in the public schools. A specially designed stamp for different amounts is to be prepared and furnished to the principal of each school. Pupils who wish to open a bank account will be given cards ruled for the pasting of these stamps. A pupil will buy stamps, for the amount he may desire, and as cards are filled, pass-books will be given in exchange. It is the intention to engage some bank or trust company to handle the deposits. The pupils will be allowed to withdraw their deposits under certain restrictions.

Another instance of the good effects of encouraging small savings comes from Minnesota. In January, 1896, F. H. Peavey of Minneapolis, made an offer to newspapers of that city, which was calculated to encourage them to their part. There were about seventy-five newspapers in the town at the time the offer was made, and each would deposit \$4 during the year in sums of \$1 each quarter with Charles Folds of the Northern Bank, which was to have a like amount placed in his credit by Mr. Peavey. The deposits were to draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent. until January 1, 1898, the time at which the additional credit was to be allowed. Of the seventy-five who became depositors, only nine have withdrawn their money, and the remaining sixty-six have deposits ranging from \$2 to \$72.

These instances point strongly to the demand for a system of postage savings banks, which, as The Times has frequently stated, would bring out a large amount of small savings that do not now find their way to the banks at all, and thus these institutions would only compete with the present savings banks to a very limited extent.

However, whether or not they should so compete, there is a very strong demand among the people for the establishment of postal savings banks, and Congress will doubtless listen to the voice of the people.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKED PRICES. A trade contemporary, the Stove and Hardware Reporter, has the following reports on the advantages of marked goods displayed in store windows in plain figures:

"A great many dealers think that if the price mark is not on the goods in the windows that its absence will cause people to enter the store and make inquiries about it, and thus bring more custom than if the prices were conspicuously shown. They are wrong. It would be customers can ascertain the price of an article which they fancy, the price often proves as great an attraction as the article itself. Many intending customers will hesitate to step into the store and ask the price of something shown in the window for fear it may be too expensive or beyond their means, and, besides, this proceeding takes time.

"Right here it would be well to state what we have ascertained from observation, and that is that women are always fascinated by prices, and the fond delusion of buying things at a 'bargain' and 'greatly-reduced prices' never ceases to thrill them—and to be able, of their own sweet will, to compare prices with no intent, impudently, clerk standing by, who reluctantly lists how much each article is worth, is duly appreciated also."

ADVICE TO CUSTOMERS.

The trade papers publish a large amount of advice to grocers as to how to conduct their business, how to buy and sell, how to treat customers, to keep old ones and gain new ones. The Commercial Tribune thinks there is room for a little advice to be given to the customer. That journal says:

"We believe that the customers of the retail grocery store keep more and very much more in need of advice than the storekeeper himself. Many of them are sadly lacking in manners, and no consideration of the feelings of the overworked and overvalued class of men. A female, for instance, came into a grocery store, and after much wrangling, bought a pumpkin for 5 cents. She wanted it delivered to her house and told the groceryman that she would mark the pumpkin so that he would not be charged on her. She had had her choice of the lot, and also remarked that she would not pay for it until it was delivered, for fear she would not get her right one. This woman, in speech and manner, openly questioned the honesty of her grocer, and was sadly lacking in the civilities of life. This is only one small instance of the many coarse and raw things with which the storekeeper has to contend. There is lots of room for improvement on the part of the customer. Let the trade journal turn its advice tank upon the customer, for a while and give the storekeeper a chance to digest what he has been receiving for the last ten years."

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

"IRRIGATION DISTRICT BONDS." A few days ago The Times referred to the middle in which many of the irrigation districts find themselves. The Wright Irrigation law was a good one, theoretically, but it proved to be a very poor one in practice, having confiscated thousands of acres of land and opening the door for speculation and schemes. Many farmers will be unable to pay the large amounts of bonds for which they have never received any value. It is hoped that the irrigation law will be soon be straightened out to a satisfactory manner.

The people of Escondido are in some trouble about their irrigation system. The San Diego Advocate says that the system is not adequate to irrigate the land in the district, and now the Escondido Land and Water Company refuses to pay its irrigation tax, which the paper quoted thinks may result in bankrupting the district. Unless the property is bought by outsiders, the Advocate says:

"As we have said above, our system is not adequate to irrigate the land in one-half of the district, but it is adequate to supply the present demand, and with an additional expenditure of \$6000 per annum for the next ten years on the dam we would be able to supply the water as fast as the demand increased. Six thousand acres of the district is already covered by the distributing system, which can be kept in repair and increased with the demand system could be made ample to cover foot deep, which is the amount required for less than \$5,000 cash outlay. But there is no demand for such a system at present."

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE. Fresh ranch eggs are in better supply and correspondingly easier. Easters are about the same as last week.

Butter is very firm at the advanced prices of last week. Supplies are short. Some houses are billing fancy local creamery at 62½ per lb. in advance of delivery. Prices will probably rise high all week.

Cheese is firm; good demand, moderate supply.

2008—Per doz., fresh ranch, 28.25; fancy eastern, 25; cold-storage ranch, or "packed" prime, 18.00; eastern cold-storage, 17.25.

BUTTER.—Fancy local creamery, per 20-lb. can, 67.50; northern creamery, 56.75; de-

fancy dairy, per 20-lb. roll, 28.00; 25-lb. roll, 42.00; fancy tub, 24.25 per lb.

CHEESE.—Per lb., California half-cream, 11; Coast full-cream, 12.45; Anchor, 12.45; Dovey, 12.45; Oving America, 14.45; 2-lb. hand, 12.45; domestic Swiss, 13.45; imported Swiss, 16.25; Edam, fancy, per doz., 30.00; 15.00.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES. Potatoes and sweet potatoes are firm at last week's prices. Onions are very firm and selling briskly at 10.00 per cental. Some changes are noted in vegetables. Cucumbers are out of the market. Egg plant is in good demand at higher figures for shipping purposes. Summer squash and rhubarb are higher.

POTATOES.—Per cental, common, 6.00; 5.50; Burbanks, 8.00; Salinas Burbanks, 7.25.

SWEET POTATOES.—Per cental, Jersey, 1.00; 1.10; 1.20.

ONIONS.—Per cental, 2.00; 2.25.

VEGETABLES.—Beets, per 100 lbs., 7.00; cabbage, 5.00; carrots, 1.00; turnips, 1.00; Hubbard squash, 5.00; summer squash, 7.00; per box; rhubarb, 5.00; tomatoes, 6.00; cauliflower, 1.00; celery, 1.00; lettuce, 1.00; spinach, 2.00; parsley, 2.00; radishes, 2.00; 2-lb. dry chiles, 2.00; per string; green peas, 1.00; string beans, 1.00; green lima beans, 5.00; 6.00; per box.

FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES. Fresh worked have with strawberries at Garden Sunday night, and those remaining are quoted higher. Gladioli are producing fairly winter strawberries that are selling readily at 20 cents per box. No damage is reported from that section. Blackberries are out of the market. A carload of fancy blueberries arrived from Oregon, and are going at 1.00 per box to the trade.

APPLES.—Per box, fancy bellflower, 1.00; 1.10; 1.20; 1.30; 1.40; 1.50; 1.60; 1.70; 1.80; 1.90; 2.00; 2.10; 2.20; 2.30; 2.40; 2.50; 2.60; 2.70; 2.80; 2.90; 3.00; 3.10; 3.20; 3.30; 3.40; 3.50; 3.60; 3.70; 3.80; 3.90; 4.00; 4.10; 4.20; 4.30; 4.40; 4.50; 4.60; 4.70; 4.80; 4.90; 5.00; 5.10; 5.20; 5.30; 5.40; 5.50; 5.60; 5.70; 5.80; 5.90; 6.00; 6.10; 6.20; 6.30; 6.40; 6.50; 6.60; 6.70; 6.80; 6.90; 7.00; 7.10; 7.20; 7.30; 7.40; 7.50; 7.60; 7.70; 7.80; 7.90; 8.00; 8.10; 8.20; 8.30; 8.40; 8.50; 8.60; 8.70; 8.80; 8.90; 9.00; 9.10; 9.20; 9.30; 9.40; 9.50; 9.60; 9.70; 9.80; 9.90; 10.00; 10.10; 10.20; 10.30; 10.40; 10.50; 10.60; 10.70; 10.80; 10.90; 11.00; 11.10; 11.20; 11.30; 11.40; 11.50; 11.60; 11.70; 11.80; 11.90; 12.00; 12.10; 12.20; 12.30; 12.40; 12.50; 12.60; 12.70; 12.80; 12.90; 13.00; 13.10; 13.20; 13.30; 13.40; 13.50; 13.60; 13.70; 13.80; 13.90; 14.00; 14.10; 14.20; 14.30; 14.40; 14.50; 14.60; 14.70; 14.80; 14.90; 15.00; 15.10; 15.20; 15.30; 15.40; 15.50; 15.60; 15.70; 15.80; 15.90; 16.00; 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City Briefs.

If you are contemplating going to Klondike in the spring, get a copy of the "Guide to Klondike," a complete and authentic history of the gold field of Alaska, with splendid map. It will be a paying investment. For sale at The Times counting-room, or by mail, 25 cents.

The Times is prepared to do on short notice any kind of plain linotype composition for 20 cents per thousand ems. Brief work for 25 cents per thousand.

For \$2.50 you will get one dozen cabinet photos, artist to plate finish, at the beautiful Photo Temple, Byrne building, Third and Broadway.

Howells, Nadeau Hotel Block, offers no false inducements to any one to buy shoes. Full value for your money at Howells.

Samuel Meyer has removed to No. 247 S. Broadway with the largest stock of crockery and glassware in the city.

Special—Finest cabinet photos required to \$1 and \$1.75 per dozen. Pasadena, No. 223 South Main street.

Texas seed oats, Baldwin's, Pasadena.

At the meeting of the Ebell next Thursday afternoon Harry A. Andrews of Lewiston, Me., will lecture on "The Origin and Development of Journalism."

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Mrs. Lizzie Reed, Mrs. J. B. Griffin, Frank L. Kuhn, Dan Morris and Joseph First.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS.

A Film Verisimilitude of the Famous Fight at Los Angeles.

The verisimilitude of the Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight, taken at Carson City in March, 1897, attracted a large crowd to the Los Angeles Theater last evening.

This show might have been presented to a Los Angeles public at an earlier date, had not the City Fathers put their respective feet down on the enterprise in the interest of public morality.

That killed the show for a time, but recently an opportunity was afforded for reconsideration, and as a result thereof the ordinance forbidding the display was rescinded. It may be the City Fathers reflected that if sundry "off color" scraps under the designation of "boxing matches" were permissible within the city limits, a mechanical reproduction of a "sure enough" prize fight would not overstep the limit. Anyhow, the photographic reproduction must be permitted.

From the municipal authorities, and there was certainly nothing in the show—that could be seen by the public—to offend the most fastidious.

The house was almost two-thirds filled, with a sprinkling of women. The "acts" consisted of three or four rounds, hunched together. The fighters were not so distinct as might have been wished, resembling scenes as seen through a mist, but a majority of the audience appeared to be satisfied with the exhibit.

A young man with a boutonniere and a cane gave a short lecture between acts. At the opening he called attention to the asserted fact that all other shows of a similar character were taken and that this was the first occasion upon which a "really true" exhibit of the noted prize fight had been presented to an audience in the "beautiful and growing little city of Los Angeles."

He also made the point, which was well taken, that it is one thing to take such views where a dozen preliminary trials can be had, and quite another thing where it is "hit or miss" the first time.

There was no music.

PERSONALS.

J. G. Cross of Monrovia is in the city.

C. G. Pierson, Redlands, is registered at the Ramona.

C. F. Allen and wife, Cucamonga, are at the Ramona.

F. B. Landlind of Fullerton is a guest at the Nadeau.

A. T. Lynn and wife of Chicago are guests at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Foster of Ventura are guests at the Van Nuys.

L. Hanson, a mining operator of San Francisco, is registered at the Nadeau.

John Denair, division superintendent of the Santa Fe Pacific, is at the Hollenbeck.

John Muir and daughter, Miss A. O. Muir of New York, are visiting friends in the city.

R. S. and S. W. Mayne of North English, Iowa, are registered at the Hollenbeck.

John E. Hughes and wife of Ventura are spending a few days in the city, at the Ramona.

W. M. Dell of Decatur, Ill., is spending the winter in Los Angeles, a guest at the Hollenbeck.

P. Bird Price, a Chicago real estate dealer, is in the city on business, registered at the Hollenbeck.

Horace Seely and wife of Des Moines are spending a few days in the city on a pleasure trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Emery of Bradford, Pa., are spending the winter in Los Angeles, guests at the Van Nuys.

Prof. Eugene Picher of Harvard University, who has returned to Southern California for the winter, has temporarily accepted the chair of languages in Throop Institute, Pasadena.

Prof. Picher is one of the alumni of the Los Angeles High School and of the State University at Berkeley.

The Historical Society.

The Historical Society met last night in the parlors of Dr. Moody. A committee consisting of J. M. Guinn, H. D. Barrows and Rev. J. A. Adams was appointed to arrange for the celebration, on January 24, 1898, of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in California.

The committee is to co-operate with the Pioneers and other societies that may decide to take part in a celebration. H. D. Barrows read a paper on "Two Notable Pioneers—George Hansen and Col. J. J. Ayers."

George Hansen was born in Flume, Austria, in 1821. He came to California via Cape Horn in 1849 and was one of the most competent surveyors in the State.

He surveyed the site of the colony and planted the first vineyard there. He died in this city November 10, 1897. Col. J. J. Ayers was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1820. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was an infant. He came to California in 1849. He was one of the founders of the Calaveras Chronicle, the oldest paper in California. He was also one of the founders of the San Francisco Call in 1856. He at one time edited the Los Angeles Express and was part owner of the Los Angeles Herald.

Dr. C. S. Cowan of Fort Jones, Siskiyou county, Cal., donated through Mr. Levering a valuable collection of Indian curios. Dr. Cowan was made a corresponding member of the society.

The following members were chosen a board of directors: A. E. Yerex, A. C. Vroman, E. Baxter, J. M. Guinn, J. D. Moody, Mrs. M. Burton Williamson, H. D. Barrows, Dr. J. D. Moody was chosen president, Prof. A. E. Yerex first vice-president; Mrs. M. Burton

Williamson, second vice-president; J. M. Guinn, secretary, and E. Baxter, treasurer.

Newsboys' Union Meeting.

The regular weekly meeting of the Los Angeles Newsboys' Union was held last evening at No. 1115 North Main street, at which President J. D. Emerine, Secretary Charles Massey and forty-five members were present. A committee was appointed to interview the Express on the subject of badges and the usual routine business was transacted. A. J. McCarty, John Buch, Edward Frick and Joseph Daring were elected members of the union.

Edwards Takes a Leave of Absence.

John Edwards, a Morpheus fiend under sentence of 120 days for petty larceny, escaped from the chain gang yesterday. His living-room is short duration, as Officers Mills and Fowler located him just as he was getting ready for bed at the corner of Wilson and Tenth streets. Edwards will probably be given about fifty days extra to serve, as that is the custom adopted by the police in dealing with escapers.

Not the Same Old Twain.

[Sacramento Bee.] We hear that our southern contemporary (the Los Angeles Times) will wait in vain for a better account of the scenes of "The American" than the one which Mark Twain has already written. Mark Twain deserves his reputation as one of the best, if not the very best, of the humorists, but Mark Twain's reputation stands more upon his works of a dozen or twenty years ago than upon those of recent date.

Nobody who has read "Roughing It," and "Innocence Abroad," and the incomparable "Huckleberry Finn," and the breezy "Life on the Mississippi" will say, after having perused some of the more recent books by the same author, that he has not lost much of the vigor and nationalism which he has shown in the mentioned works. These books were written before the time when Mark Twain sought to please the readers of the magazines, and to address himself to a class of people different from those among whom the best part of his life has been spent; from whom he had drawn the inspiration for his richest humor, and who had been his most appreciative and critical admirers. The atmosphere of an authors' club or of an artists' drawing-room is not as conducive to the development of naturalness of manner, of power to read real life as it exists, as is the atmosphere of the mine, the ranch, the story of "Roughing It" was drawn, or that of the great, busy river which afforded the material for "Life on the Mississippi." Mark Twain, as the essayist today, is not the success which Mark Twain, the humorist, was in the past. He sees the world through other glasses now, and in proof of this fact, we have but to refer our readers to the strained efforts from the humorist's pen which have recently appeared in the monthly magazines.

Sousa's Band to Go Abroad.

[New York Letter:] John Philip Sousa has arranged to invade Europe next year at the head of his famous band, and to the inspiring strains of his own martial music. Just a year ago, while on a vacation tour, Sousa was at the head of the famous Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin at a complimentary concert arranged in his honor.

"Yes, I am going to Europe with my band next summer," said Mr. Sousa today. "The trip will occupy fourteen weeks, and we shall sail from New York on a 'Wednesday, May 25, returning in September. I go abroad under the direction of an English company. We shall open in London on June 3, 1898, and will devote five weeks to a tour of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Then one week in Paris and Brussels, followed by six weeks in the principal cities of Germany and Austria, beginning with Berlin. The tour will extend as far as Vienna and Budapest."

My band for the European tour will consist of sixty musicians, a representative American organization. We shall take with us two of the greatest of American soloists, a singer and an instrumentalist—both women, of course. Their names will be announced later."

The Golden Jubilee.

[San Francisco News Letter:] It is expected that \$50,000 will be necessary to make the golden jubilee of California the brilliant success its importance merits. Six days will be devoted to the pageant, and it is one of those celebrations that will not go up in idle noise, evaporated sentiment and elaborate display. The anniversary of the discovery of gold in this State was an event of national importance, and its influence upon the world has been great. Mines and mining are in all minds just now, and in the gaze of the multitude sweeping Alaskawards California lies directly in the line of vision. The time is most propitious. There is untold gold in California, and no reason exists why at least a part of the oncoming adventures should not stop here, and win fortune in this golden clime rather than go further and fare worse, as doubtless many of them will. The golden jubilee, the half-century celebration, may be made something more than a mere pageant, and immediate returns. The Alaskan Argonauts may become famed California citizens with mutual profit.

The Wilmerding Site.

[Oakland Times:] The San Francisco committee who undertook to raise money to purchase a site for the Wilmerding School in the section of the town known as the Potrero, have succeeded at last in obtaining the necessary amount, and there is a hope that something may be done to carry out Mr. Wilmerding's wishes, his bequest being intended to establish a school for the education of poor boys. Oakland is slow about some things, but we can tell San Francisco people that had the school been located here, Oakland would not have been so slow as San Francisco has been in purchasing a site. In fact, a very good site was already arranged for, and the money raised, when the agents decided to establish the school across the bay.

Out of His Depth.

[Washington Star:] "What," said the girl with loose hair around her ears and a spasmodic manner, "is your opinion of the ultimate destiny of the human race?"

"Did I—understand you to say the ultimate destiny of the human race?" inquired Willie Washington.

"Yes."

"Why—um—if you want my candid opinion, I should say that—that it's a long way off."

Lively Elections.

[Oakland Tribune:] The attention of students of primary laws is directed to the way they are preparing for their election in Colombia, Central America. It takes place during the present month, and in order to be ready for it, large supplies of arms and ammunition are being imported. The proposition evidently is to fight the issues out at the polls in a liberal way.

Hard to Classify.

[Washington Star:] "Excuse me," he said, "if I seem to be a little impertinent, but my curiosity has gotten so much the best of me that I must venture a question."

"What is it?"

"Are you a gentleman going golfing, or a lady going cycling?"

A PARTISAN is a great feat, but a suit made by Partisans is a great gift. No. 125 West First street.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



Homeless and Moneyless.

William Irvin, homeless and moneyless, was found wandering about the vicinity of Fremont avenue and Second street by Officer Holleran about 8 o'clock last night. As Irvin had been doing this for several nights, Holleran arrested him. A charge of suspicion was placed opposite Irvin's name on the books.

Licensed to Wed.

Albert C. Johnston, aged 24, native of Kansas, and Lillie C. Moore, aged 21, native of Illinois; both residents of Pomona.

Howard R. Masterson, aged 22, native of Arizona, and Edna B. Bone, aged 18, native of Michigan; both residents of Los Angeles.

George C. Burton, aged 21, native of Minnesota, and Gene C. Rourke, aged 23, native of New York; both residents of Maricopa, Ariz.

John O. Buttes, aged 22, native of Missouri, and Anna L. Dostweiller, aged 18, native of Kansas; both residents of Compton.

Thomas W. Williams, aged 23, and Ruth M. Brown, aged 21; both natives of Illinois and residents of Long Beach.

DEATH RECORD.

STEPHENS—At South Pasadena, on December 6, Mrs. C. R. Stephens, aged 72 years. Funeral from the residence, Wednesday, 10 o'clock a. m. Mrs. Stephens was a sister of W. F. Demarest of Los Angeles.

FOSTER—December 6, 1897, at 4 o'clock p. m., Elizabeth Bell, infant daughter of John D. and Katharine A. Foster, aged 6 months.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.

Will call baggage at your residence to any point. 218 W. First street. Tel. M. 219.

JUST THE THING FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The time-worn excuse for not knowing something, "no time to look it up," is good no longer. The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia answers all questions instantly. Take ten minutes today to see this for yourself. See the Century exhibit at the Grimes-Stafford Stationery Company's new store. No. 306 South Spring street.

CHILDREN'S FELT SHOES.

Children's Felt Shoes, made with hand-turned soles and soft, black, red, tan and green; other stores are selling elsewhere at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50, \$50.00, \$50.50, 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